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## Objectives for Canadian Agriculture in ...





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Canada Agricultural Supplies Board

Canadian agricultural program  
1944

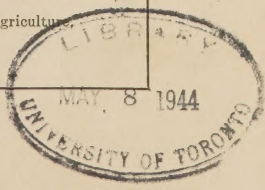
(OBJECTIVES FOR CANADIAN)  
AGRICULTURE

IN 1944

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD  
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Published by authority of the HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, Minister of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Canada, 1944



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## CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL OBJECTIVES FOR 1944

	Unit	Production 1943	Objective 1944	Per cent of 1943
<i>Grain and Forage Crops—</i>				
Wheat.....	ac.	17,488,000	17,500,000	100
Oats.....	"	15,407,000	16,377,296	106
Barley.....	"	8,397,000	8,500,000	101
Mixed Grain.....	"	1,463,000	1,760,000	120
Rye.....	"	576,000	500,000	87
Corn (husking).....	"	257,000	393,000	153
Hay and clover.....	"	9,815,600	9,816,000	100
Alfalfa.....	"	1,544,000	1,544,000	100
<i>Meat Animals—</i>				
Hogs (commercial marketing).....	no.	7,149,000	7,000,000	98
Cattle (commercial marketing).....	"	1,093,000	1,160,000	106
Calves (commercial marketing).....	"	643,000	661,000	103
Sheep and lambs (commercial marketing).....	"	887,000	929,000	105
<i>Dairy Products—</i>				
Milk (total).....	lb.	17.5 billion	17.5 billion	100
Butter (creamery).....	"	312,309,000	303,874,000	97
Cheese (factory).....	"	162,345,000	151,916,000	93
Evaporated whole milk.....	"	178,155,000	178,155,000	100
Condensed whole milk.....	"	26,862,000	26,862,000	100
Powdered whole milk.....	"	16,600,000	16,600,000	100
Powdered skim milk.....	"	23,206,000	23,206,000	100
<i>Eggs and Poultry—</i>				
Eggs (total).....	doz.	335,000,000	367,500,000	110
Eggs (for export).....	"	39,622,620	36,844,050	110
Poultry meats:				
Chicken and fowl.....	lb.	224,881,000	250,000,000	111
Turkeys.....	"	29,151,000	33,000,000	114
<i>Oilseed Crops—</i>				
Flaxseed.....	ac.	2,947,800	2,800,000	95
Soybeans.....	"	50,400	90,000	178
Rape seed.....	"	4,051	10,000	247
Sunflower seed.....	"	29,000	50,000	172
<i>Other Crops—</i>				
Field beans.....	ac.	85,200	150,000	176
Field peas.....	"	104,300	200,000	192
Sugar beets.....	"	52,500	63,400	121
Fibre flax.....	"	35,000	48,000	137
Tobacco:				
Flue cured.....	"	60,360	70,200	116
Burley.....	"	6,540	10,000	153
Cigar-leaf.....	"	3,200	4,000	125
Dark.....	"	1,300	1,500	115
Pipe.....	"	640	1,000	143
<i>Fruits and Vegetables—</i>				
Apples.....	bu.	12,850,000	15,000,000	117
Other tree fruits.....		(varying increases for 1944)		
Berries and grapes.....		(varying increases for 1944)		
Potatoes.....	ac.	532,700	558,980	105
Leafy green vegetables.....	tons	230,343	320,000	139
Root vegetables.....		318,165	360,000	113
<i>Forage Crop Seeds—</i>				
Alfalfa.....	lb.	4,486,000	15,000,000	334
Alsike.....	"	4,277,000	7,000,000	164
Red clover.....	"	6,539,000	8,000,000	122
Sweet clover.....	"	6,765,000	7,500,000	111
Timothy.....	"	14,595,000	11,000,000	75
Brome grass.....	"	10,439,000	10,000,000	96
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Maple syrup.....	gal.	2,299,800	3,007,700	131
Honey.....	lb.	33,535,000	36,597,000	109
Wool.....	"	13,605,000	14,000,000	103
Vegetable seeds.....		(varying objectives for 1944)		



## THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR 1944

The Dominion-Provincial Conference to consider objectives for Canadian agriculture in 1944 was held in Ottawa on December 6-7-8. In many respects, the procedure followed along similar lines to the conference held a year earlier. As was the case then, delegates were present representing all the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and various producer organizations, and numerous Dominion Government officials were also in attendance. As before, the meeting was convened by the Agricultural Supplies Board, whose chairman, Mr. A. M. Shaw, presided. Prior to the opening of the Conference, preliminary reports embracing each commodity were prepared and distributed to the official delegates. The work of preparing this material had been placed in the hands of various sub-committees, functioning under the direction of a central committee and representative of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and certain other bodies. Committee personnel, by virtue of association with various Boards and government agencies, were in possession of the best available statistical information as to the probable supply situation and the 1944 requirements for each commodity, and were thus in a position to recommend tentative national goals for the pre-conference guidance of provincial officials, and as a basis for discussions at the conference proper. The main item of business on the agenda, therefore, was to ratify, or where necessary to revise, the provisional objectives and where possible to break down the over-all, or national, figure into provincial goals.

In his opening address of welcome at the Conference, Honourable James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, referred to achievements of Canadian farmers in 1943. Although Eastern Canada experienced a most unfavourable crop season in 1943 and over 800 municipalities in Western Canada experienced partial crop failure, the over-all tonnage of food produced was very substantially above pre-war levels. Although not all objectives set up at the 1942 conference were met, it is believed that farm output is now close to peak capacity with existing supplies of labour and equipment. The Minister stressed the need for maintaining food tonnage output through 1944 and not only for the duration of the war but in the relief period to follow. Production of meat and other live stock products was particularly stressed, and undue optimism with respect to immediate improvement in wheat marketing prospects, the Minister warned, was unwarranted.

Other speakers heard the opening day included Mr. Arthur McNamara, Director of National Selective Service, who outlined the efforts of the Department of Labour to meet the farm labour problem in 1943, and expressed confidence that labour would not be a serious limiting factor in 1944. Dr. G. H. S. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, also spoke briefly, touching on food problems in the post-war world, with particular reference to the Hot Springs Food Conference and the recent establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Faced with a lengthy agenda, the Conference lost no time in turning attention to the commodity reports, commencing with grain and forage crops. A slight variation in procedure from the preceding year was adopted, in that as each commodity was reviewed, complete provincial objectives or estimates were secured and discussion completed, before passing on to the next.

Three topics—hogs, wheat and feeds—provoked the greatest discussion at this year's conference. Less criticism was apparent with respect to farm prices, and some relief has already occurred or is in prospect with reference to farm

labour, machinery and equipment. Although the level of production for each commodity which was considered feasible in 1944 at the Conference was not in every case equal to that tentatively suggested by the committee's report, in the majority of cases, an output at least as high as in 1943 is suggested, if average conditions prevail.

Other special speakers heard during the conference sessions included Colonel J. J. Lewellin, British Minister of Food, who voiced appreciation of Canada's contributions to the larder of the United Kingdom to date, and appealed for continued efforts in this regard, with particular reference to bacon and cheese. Mr. J. R. P. Maud of the Secretariat of the British Ministry of Food also emphasized these points. Delegates also heard an address by Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Dominion Minister of Labour, who paid tribute to the outstanding contributions of Canadian farmers in providing food to help win the war. Mr. H. H. Bloom, Administrator of Farm Machinery, also took the opportunity of discussing problems of machinery distribution with Provincial Deputy Ministers of Agriculture.

During the final session of the Conference on December 8th the Chairman, Mr. A. M. Shaw, reviewed the objectives for final approval and comment. Where the figure arrived at by the Conference was considerably lower than the level of production indicated as desirable in the preliminary reports, it was suggested that some revision might later be found necessary. Most Provincial Ministers of Agriculture were present for at least the final day, and each was given an opportunity to comment on the 1944 agricultural program, and the provincial objectives. At the conclusion of these nine addresses, Dominion Minister of Agriculture Gardiner wound up the proceedings with a final summary of what Canadian farmers are being asked to undertake in 1944. He expressed the hope that the tonnage of food produced in the coming year will remain at present high levels.

Following the conclusion of the Conference, a preliminary statement of 1944 production objectives was released. In the majority of cases, these objectives now become the final targets, but in a few cases, as indicated in this report, revisions have been made in the light of the latest information on probable requirements. It should be emphasized that the objectives indicated in this report, being based on the known or estimated requirements, may in a number of cases call for a level of production somewhat above that considered likely to be forthcoming by either the Committees concerned or the Conference delegates under prevailing conditions. Conversely, there may be some cases where the objectives appear to be lower than the probable production. In any case, however, it has been thought wise to present objectives which, if attained, will at least meet minimum export and domestic requirements.

## GRAIN AND FORAGE CROPS

The acreage objectives set for grain and forage crops in 1944 are substantially the same as the acreage seeded to these crops in 1943. The wheat acreage objective has been set at 17.5 million acres and barley acreage at 8.5 million acres, showing little change from the 1943 levels, while oats acreage at 16.4 million acres suggests an increase of nearly a million acres. The acreage objective for rye is 500,000 acres, compared with 576,000 acres seeded for the 1943 harvest. The preliminary estimate of acreage seeded to fall rye for the 1944 harvest indicates a reduction of about 30 per cent compared with a year ago.

It is considered highly desirable that substantial reserve stocks of feed grains be maintained over the next two years, and the acreage objectives for oats and barley have been established with this in mind. It is also very desirable that the high level of summer-fallow which has been attained in recent years



remain about the same in 1944. This is not only good farming practice, but the value of seeding a large proportion of grain crops on summer-fallow has been reflected in the higher yields per acre obtained in Western Canada during the past two seasons.

**Wheat.**—Surplus stocks of Canadian wheat at October 1, 1943 totalled approximately 670 million bushels, and when the current crops being harvested in Argentina and Australia are taken into account, an exportable surplus of over a billion bushels of wheat is in sight in three out of the four major wheat exporting countries during the present crop year.

Even if 1944 should see the liberation of the greater part of axis-dominated Europe, and if Canada should be called upon to supply a large proportion of relief shipments, because of the short haul, there would appear to be little doubt of being able to meet such requirements without any immediate increase in production. Projecting the statistical position into crop year 1944-45, and assuming an average yield on the 17.5 million acres proposed for 1944, indicates that at July 31, 1945 the wheat carry-over would be down to 247 million bushels, compared with 602 millions at July 31, 1943 and 421 millions at July 31, 1942. The carry-over of 247 million bushels would still be greater than normal for Canada, but less burdensome than the abnormally heavy stocks of the past four years.

It will be noted that in the statistical presentation provision is made for the export of 600 million bushels of wheat in the two crop years 1943-44 and 1944-45. This is an increase of about 38 per cent compared with the two previous crop years. In connection with exports and relief shipments, it must be recognized that in the post-war period there will be wheat surpluses in Argentina, Australia, and perhaps the United States from which stocks could be drawn as well as from Canada.

When speaking at the Conference in support of the recommendation that no increase in wheat acreage in Canada be encouraged for 1944, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture cited the extent of remaining wheat surpluses and expressed the view that an average crop in 1944 on the same acreage as was planted in 1943 would provide Canada with sufficient wheat to meet the highest possible demand in the next two years. Therefore the safest course of action would be to maintain present output of coarse grains and keep summer-fallow acreage at a high level so as to be in a position to produce more wheat if and when later required, without further aggravating the present surplus position.

In these circumstances the objective for wheat in 1944 calls for 17.5 million acres, or approximately the same area sown in each province in 1943. On the basis of long-time average yields, this would result in a crop of about 280 million bushels.

#### WHEAT ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	Average 1936-40	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	26,518,000	21,587,000	17,488,000	17,500,000	100
Prince Edward Island.....	16,740	9,000	8,000	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	3,360	2,500	2,000	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	11,540	3,800	3,200	.....	.....
Quebec.....	44,860	28,700	27,500	.....	.....
Ontario.....	782,400	799,000	638,800	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	3,065,120	1,930,000	1,640,000	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	14,446,800	12,353,000	10,260,000	.....	.....
Alberta.....	8,077,240	6,370,000	4,829,000	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	69,580	90,500	79,200	.....	.....

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Average 1936-40	1942-43	1943-44	Objective 1944-45
	(million bushels)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	119	424	602	423
Production.....	364	556	294	280
Imports.....				
Total supplies.....	483	980	896	703
Exports.....	178	212	300	300
Available for domestic use.....	305	768	596	403
Domestic utilization.....	108	166	175	156
Carry-over end of year.....	197	602	421	247

**Oats.**—The 1944 objective for oats call for plantings of 16.4 million acres, or about a million acres more than last year. On the basis of average yields, this would produce a crop of about 508 million bushels, or about 26 million bushels greater than 1943 production.

The largest increase in acreage has been designated for Ontario (33 per cent) with an increase of about 4 per cent called for in most other provinces except Quebec where the 1944 area is expected to remain at about the 1943 level.

Due to the backward spring last season, the oat crop in Ontario and other eastern provinces was far below normal and quality was poor. This has necessitated the shipment of considerable quantities of oats from Western Canada to meet live stock feeding requirements in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

## OATS ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	Average 1936-40	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	12,887,000	13,782,000	15,407,000	16,377,296	106
Prince Edward Island.....	148,600	125,000	122,700	127,608	104
Nova Scotia.....	91,240	69,000	69,000	71,760	104
New Brunswick.....	213,360	197,000	206,300	214,552	104
Quebec.....	1,675,580	1,686,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	100
Ontario.....	2,280,160	1,966,000	1,457,000	1,937,000	133
Manitoba.....	1,399,080	1,480,000	1,631,500	1,696,760	104
Saskatchewan.....	4,251,840	4,902,000	6,482,000	6,741,280	104
Alberta.....	2,712,340	3,284,000	3,676,000	3,823,040	104
British Columbia.....	114,480	73,300	72,400	75,296	104

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Average 1936-40	1942-43	1943-44	Objective 1944-45
	(million bushels)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	35	29	149	143
Production.....	335	652	482	496
Imports.....				
Total supplies.....	370	681	631	639
Exports.....	13	58	65	60
Available for domestic use.....	357	623	566	579
Domestic utilization.....	322	474	441	441
Carry-over end of year.....	35	149	125	138



**Barley.**—The area sown to this valuable feed grain crop in 1943 was 8.4 million acres or over half a million acres better than the objective. The goal for 1944 calls for plantings of 8.5 million acres, to ensure that with at least a normal crop season, supplies of feed for hogs and other classes of live stock will be ample through 1944-45.

Provinces in which greater barley acreage is being planned for 1944 include Ontario with a 25 per cent increase over 1943 and Quebec with a 10 per cent increase. Maintenance of barley acreage at the 1943 level is suggested for the other provinces, including the Prairies, where the great bulk of the crop is grown. On the basis of normal yields, the 1944 acreage objective would produce a crop of about 204 million bushels, which would provide a total supply about the same as in 1943 and would ensure ample reserve stocks for live stock feeding.

#### BARLEY ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	Average 1936-40	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	4,382,000	6,973,000	8,397,000	8,500,000	101
Prince Edward Island.....	8,300	13,000	14,200	14,200	100
Nova Scotia.....	10,180	13,000	12,600	12,600	100
New Brunswick.....	15,400	18,400	18,900	18,900	100
Quebec.....	165,340	138,600	156,000	176,000	110
Ontario.....	528,020	353,000	279,000	353,000	125
Manitoba.....	1,354,200	2,021,000	2,341,000	2,341,000	100
Saskatchewan.....	1,216,620	2,468,000	3,316,000	3,316,000	100
Alberta.....	1,069,660	1,925,000	2,329,000	2,299,000	100
British Columbia.....	14,640	22,900	20,100	20,100	100

#### THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Average 1936-40	1942-43	1943-44	Objective 1944-45
	(million bushels)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	9	11	69	82
Production.....	93	259	216	202
Imports.....				
Total supplies.....	102	270	285	284
Exports.....	12	35	50	40
Available for domestic use.....	90	235	235	244
Domestic utilization.....	81	166	160	160
Carry-over end of year.....	9	69	75	84

**Rye.**—The acreage planted to rye in 1942-43, including both spring and fall varieties, was about 576 thousand acres, or less than half the area in 1941-42. For 1944 a further slight reduction to about half a million acres has been suggested, as this crop is considered somewhat less important than certain other coarse grains. Preliminary estimates indicate a reduction of about 30 per cent in the acreage sown to fall rye in 1943. The greater part of the crop is grown in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but a reduction of about 13 per cent has been suggested for all provinces.

# RYE ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	Average 1936-40	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	879,000	1,338,000	576,000	501,207	87
Prince Edward Island.....					
Nova Scotia.....					
New Brunswick.....					
Quebec.....	6,560	11,100	12,600	10,962	87
Ontario.....	71,840	78,600	64,000	55,680	87
Manitoba.....	153,200	184,000	56,000	48,720	87
Saskatchewan.....	479,960	847,000	339,900	295,713	87
Alberta.....	163,260	215,000	102,200	88,914	87
British Columbia.....	4,600	2,000	1,400	1,218	87

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Average 1936-40	1942-43	1943-44	Objective 1944-45
	(million bushels)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	3	3	15	10
Production.....	10	25	7	7
Imports.....				
Total supplies.....	13	28	22	17
Exports.....	2	2	2	2
Available for domestic use.....	11	26	20	15
Domestic utilization.....	8	11	11	11
Carry-over end of year.....	3	15	9	4

**Mixed Grain.**—The acreage sown to oat and barley mixtures, and other mixed grain crops, amounted to nearly 1.5 million acres in 1943. The bulk of the crop is grown in Ontario, with Quebec in second place.

For 1944 an objective of 1.76 million acres has been suggested for mixed grains or an increase of 20 per cent over 1943. For Ontario an increase of 25 per cent is specified, for Quebec 10 per cent, and for the other provinces about 16 per cent. On this basis the total crop in 1944, with an average season, should amount to about 60 million bushels, practically all of which will be fed to live stock.

## MIXED GRAINS ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	Average 1936-40	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	1,180,000	1,681,000	1,463,000	1,760,370	120
Prince Edward Island.....	33,500	45,000	53,000	61,480	116
Nova Scotia.....	6,260	6,300	7,000	8,120	116
New Brunswick.....	3,820	13,000	12,700	14,732	116
Quebec.....	147,400	272,000	291,800	321,000	110
Ontario.....	912,180	1,151,000	895,000	1,118,750	125
Manitoba.....	23,200	39,200	40,900	47,440	116
Saskatchewan.....	26,380	75,000	75,500	87,580	116
Alberta.....	22,200	73,000	80,600	93,496	116
British Columbia.....	4,520	6,200	6,700	7,772	116



## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Average 1936-40	1942-43	1943-44	Objective 1944-45
	(million bushels)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....				
Production.....	39	68	35	58
Imports.....				
Total Supplies.....	39	68	35	58
Exports.....				
Available for domestic use.....	39	68	35	58
Domestic utilization.....				
Carry-over end of year.....				

**Husking Corn.**—The area in Canada best adapted to the growing of corn for husking is southwestern Ontario, but southern Manitoba has also proved capable of successful production. The introduction of hybrid strains of corn in recent years has considerably extended the area in which satisfactory yields of grain corn can be obtained.

The 1943 season was not particularly favourable to corn production in Eastern Canada, as for other spring-sown crops, but seed corn supplies are expected to be ample with respect to both hybrid and open-pollinated varieties, to provide for the planting of at least 400 thousand acres.

The objectives suggested at the December Conference call for an increase in plantings of 35 per cent in Ontario for 1944. In Manitoba the 1943 husking corn acreage actually harvested was only 40,000 acres and a return to the 1942 crop area of 100,000 acres is suggested for 1944. In Ontario, the area seeded to husking corn in 1943 was reported at 217,000 acres, but later estimates indicated that the area actually harvested was closer to 190,000 acres, and the production of shelled corn less than the first estimate of 10 million bushels. The overall increase of 53 per cent suggested for this year's husking corn acreage would produce a national crop of about 18 million bushels, provided the entire area is harvested.

## HUSKING CORN ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	175,860	358,000	257,000	392,500	153
Prince Edward Island.....					
Nova Scotia.....					
New Brunswick.....					
Quebec.....					
Ontario.....	175,860	258,000	217,000	292,950	135
Manitoba.....		100,000	40,000	100,000	250
Saskatchewan.....					
Alberta.....					
British Columbia.....					

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45 Objective
	(million bushels)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....				
Production.....	7	14	10	18
Imports.....	11	4	7	
Total supplies.....	18	18	17	18
Exports.....	1			
Available for domestic use.....	17	18	17	18
Domestic utilization.....				
Carry-over end of year.....				

**Alfalfa.**—The area seeded to alfalfa in 1943 was slightly over 1.5 million acres, and with dairy production being maintained at high levels, the same acreage is asked for in 1944. About half of the total crop is grown in Ontario. The 1943 yield of this crop was about 3.9 million tons, but as cropping conditions vary widely from year to year, no production estimate has been provided for 1944.

#### ALFALFA ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	908,140	1,439,800	1,544,000	1,544,000	100
Prince Edward Island.....					
Nova Scotia.....					
New Brunswick.....					
Quebec.....	16,980	52,000	71,300	71,300	100
Ontario.....	666,820	763,000	794,000	794,000	100
Manitoba.....	55,860	200,000	230,000	230,000	100
Saskatchewan.....	26,040	135,000	151,300	151,300	100
Alberta.....	91,420	220,000	226,000	226,000	100
British Columbia.....	51,020	69,800	71,400	71,400	100

#### THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
		(tons)	
Stocks at beginning of year.....			
Production.....	2,177,800	3,731,000	3,934,000
Imports.....			
Total supplies.....	2,177,800	3,731,000	3,934,000
Exports.....			
Available for domestic use.....	2,177,800	3,731,000	3,934,000
Domestic utilization.....			
Carry-over end of year.....			

**Hay and Clover.**—No change in the 1943 area of 9.8 million acres in hay and clover is suggested for 1944. Quebec leads the way with a little over 4 million acres in this hay and pasture crop, with Ontario in second place at 2.9 million acres. The 1943 crop of clover and other hay was estimated at 17.2 million tons.

#### HAY AND CLOVER ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	8,789,000	9,707,000	9,815,600	9,816,000	100
Prince Edward Island.....	229,400	230,000	217,100	217,100	100
Nova Scotia.....	401,620	390,000	402,700	402,700	100
New Brunswick.....	569,020	606,000	636,900	636,900	100
Quebec.....	3,626,340	4,001,000	4,062,000	4,062,000	100
Ontario.....	2,762,180	3,105,000	2,866,000	2,866,000	100
Manitoba.....	425,040	417,000	440,000	440,000	100
Saskatchewan.....	244,120	277,000	319,300	319,300	100
Alberta.....	376,100	463,000	657,800	657,800	100
British Columbia.....	155,180	218,000	213,800	213,800	100



## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
		(tons)	
Stocks at beginning of year.....			
Production.....	13,615,600	16,061,000	17,205,000
Imports.....			
Total supplies.....	13,615,600	16,061,000	17,205,000
Exports.....			
Available for domestic use.....	13,615,060	16,061,000	17,205,000
Domestic utilization.....			
Carry-over end of year.....			

## MEAT ANIMALS

Total requirements for meat, both for use within Canada and for export, continue large. Objectives for 1944 call for the slaughter of at least as many hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs in inspected abattoirs as in 1943. If the various goals are attained, the result will be the production of an over-all tonnage of inspected meats greater than any other year on record although it is probable that a decrease in the average market weights of hogs in 1944 will result in a reduction in the output of pork products over the previous year.

Export requirements for meats in 1944 are very substantial. Bacon shipments may not reach the unprecedented levels of 1942-43, but a minimum commitment of 500 million pounds has been undertaken for 1944 and it has been indicated that as much as 600 million pounds is desired and will be delivered if possible. Arrangements have also been made for the export of surplus beef to the United Kingdom. The Meat Board has now commenced stockpiling operations for this purpose and some shipments have already gone forward.

In view of the arrangements for the shipment overseas of large quantities of bacon and pork products and of any surplus beef stocks, as well as the continuing needs of priority users and the civilian population, no over-all surplus of meats is expected to develop in Canada in 1944, even if inspected slaughtering should exceed the objectives. Therefore, any relaxation of the restrictions which were placed on civilian consumption by the meat rationing system, will probably be of a temporary nature only.

Although live stock producers in Eastern Canada were handicapped by the poor grain harvest in 1943, the over-all position with respect to feed supplies is still favourable, due to the presence of large reserves of grain in Western Canada. Thus the live stock program mapped out for 1944 should not suffer because of inadequate supplies of feed grains.

## ALL MEATS: ESTIMATED TOTAL SUPPLIES IN 1944 FROM INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS

	Pork	Beef	Veal	Mutton and Lamb	Total Meats
	(000 lb.)				
Total supplies <sup>1</sup> .....	891,082	558,360	64,260	45,250	1,558,952
Export requirements.....	546,000	14,020 <sup>2</sup>		1,000	561,020
Remaining for domestic use.....	345,082	544,340	64,260	44,250	997,932
Requirements for priority users <sup>3</sup> .....	49,814	68,442	1,324	3,402	122,982
For civilian use.....	295,268	400,000	62,936	35,000	793,204
Estimated surplus above requirements.....		75,898		5,848	81,746

<sup>1</sup> Production from inspected slaughtering with adjustments for imports and changes in storage stocks.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Munitions and Supply, Red Cross, ships' stores, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Not including anticipated beef shipments to United Kingdom.

## TOTAL MEAT SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FROM INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS

	Pork	Beef	Veal	Mutton and Lamb	Total Meats
	(000 lb.)				
Average, 1936-40.....	454,180	426,041	60,099	33,191	973,511
1942.....	809,687	484,411	67,295	40,117	1,401,510
1943.....	923,503	501,080	59,827	33,949	1,518,359
1944 <sup>1</sup> .....	891,082	558,360	64,260	45,250	1,558,952

<sup>1</sup> Estimated from objectives.DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF MEATS FROM INSPECTED  
SLAUGHTERINGS IN CANADA, 1936-43

## TOTAL DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE

	Pork	Beef	Veal	Mutton and Lamb	Total Meats
	(000 lb.)				
5-year average 1936-40.....	228,200	417,118	60,099	32,970	738,387
1942.....	259,140	468,450	67,295	39,489	834,374
1943.....	302,228	487,580	59,827	33,058	882,693

## REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY USERS

5-year average 1936-40.....					
1942.....	32,699	63,107	492	3,002	99,300
1943.....	54,717	82,197	1,110	4,094	142,118

REMAINING FOR CIVILIAN USE<sup>1</sup>

5-year average 1936-40.....	228,200	417,118	60,099	32,970	738,387
1942.....	226,441	405,343	66,803	36,487	735,074
1943.....	247,511	405,383	58,717	28,964	740,575

<sup>1</sup> In addition to this supply of meats from inspected slaughterings civilian consumption of non-inspected meats as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1943 are as follows: Pork—231 mill. lb.; Beef—372 mill. lb.; Veal—40 mill. lb.; Sheep and Lamb—27 mill. lb.; Total meats—680 mill. lb.

**Hogs.**—Inspected slaughterings of hogs in 1943, both with respect to absolute numbers and average dressed weights, were the highest ever recorded. From a total of approximately 7,200,000 head averaging 169·5 pounds per warm dressed carcass (including sows), there was produced an estimated 949 million pounds of bacon and pork, as well as 36 million pounds of edible offals and about 75 million pounds of lard. During the 1942-43 contract period (58 weeks ended December 25, 1943) the Meat Board secured the following quantities of pork products for export to the United Kingdom:

Bacon and hams.....	675,000,000 lb.
Pork offals.....	11,437,045 lb.
Canned pork.....	11,890,676 lb.
Hog casings.....	737,605 bds.



In the calendar year 1944 it is planned to ship between 500 and 600 million pounds of bacon and hams, plus about 10 million pounds of pork offals as well as canned pork and hog casings. To meet these commitments, and to provide for all other requirements, including priority users in Canada (Munitions and Supply, Red Cross, ship's stores) lesser export demands, and for civilian consumption, will require that at least 7,000,000 hogs be slaughtered in inspected abattoirs in 1944. The objective therefore will be to market as nearly as possible as many hogs in regular commercial channels in 1944 as in 1943. To assist in achieving this objective, a new program was announced by the Dominion Department of Agriculture early in January, called for the payment of substantial premiums on top grades of hogs (\$3.00 on Grade A and \$2.00 on B1) as well as certain revisions in carcass grades and methods of settlement.

It has also been indicated that negotiations will be opened immediately with respect to a further extension of the term of the new agreement from the two-years (1944-45) originally announced, to a somewhat longer period, possibly four years. This should enable hog producers to plan future operations with the added confidence of a stable market for some time to come.

#### PORK PRODUCTS: SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION FROM INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS

		Average 1936-40	1942	1943 <sup>1</sup>	Objective <sup>2</sup> 1944
Inspected slaughterings.....	000 hd.	3,917	6,197	7,174	7,000
Average warm dressed weight.....	lb.	149	164	169.5	160
Total chilled dressed weight.....	000 lb.	565,749	985,795	1,179,747	1,086,400
<i>Production—</i>					
Bacon and pork.....	000 lb.	445,059	794,976	948,684	866,082
Lard.....	000 lb.	50,000	72,240	75,000	73,000
Offals.....	000 lb.	17,312	30,165	36,100	33,244
<i>Total Supplies—</i>					
Bacon and pork.....	000 lb.	454,180	809,687	923,503	891,082
Lard.....	000 lb.	49,776	76,061	72,700	74,000
Offals.....	000 lb.	16,905	32,000	36,457	33,244
<i>Exports—</i>					
Bacon and pork.....	000 lb.	225,980	550,547	621,275	546,000 <sup>4</sup>
Lard.....	000 lb.	17,269	1,612	734	700
Offals.....	000 lb.	7,000 <sup>2</sup>	10,000 <sup>2</sup>	11,437	10,000
<i>Available for Domestic Use<sup>3</sup>—</i>					
Bacon and pork.....	000 lb.	228,200 <sup>1</sup>	259,140	302,228	345,082
Lard.....	000 lb.	32,507	74,449	71,966	73,300
Offals.....	000 lb.	9,905	22,000	25,020	23,244

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Estimated from objectives. <sup>3</sup> Includes special priority users such as Munitions and Supply, Red Cross and ships' stores. <sup>4</sup> Provides for minimum bacon export commitment to the U.K. of 500 mill. lb. plus other exports of fresh, barreled and canned pork.

#### HOG MARKETINGS BY PROVINCE OF ORIGIN AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
CANADA.....	4,038,018	6,232,087	7,149,839	7,000,000	98.0
Prince Edward Island.....	46,275	56,737	60,121		
Nova Scotia.....	5,869	6,761	10,309		
New Brunswick.....	23,965	22,383	29,612		
Quebec.....	347,712	347,707	437,001		
Ontario.....	1,772,287	2,021,591	2,029,379		
Manitoba.....	322,312	598,059	755,188		
Saskatchewan.....	463,603	964,632	1,409,036		
Alberta.....	1,054,762	2,185,342	2,392,385		
British Columbia.....	1,253	31,875	26,808		

**Beef Cattle.**—Inspected slaughtering of cattle in 1943 were about 50,000 head above the previous year. New records were established both in numbers and dressed weights of animals slaughtered under inspection. The average warm dressed weight of beef carcasses in 1943 was 509 pounds which was 9 pounds heavier than in 1942 and greater than for any other recent year on record. The total production of chilled carcass beef at 503 million pounds was 30 million pounds greater than in 1942 and 103 million pounds greater than the 5-year (1936-40) average.

Although the cattle population has been increasing, the number moving off farms into commercial marketing channels has remained about the same for the past two years. However, since there were no exports of live cattle in 1943, a larger volume of these cattle were slaughtered in inspected abattoirs. The past year saw a continuation of the trend toward increased marketings in the West and decreased offerings in Ontario, with Quebec remaining fairly steady.

Estimates provided by delegates to the Dominion-Provincial Conference indicated that commercial marketings of cattle in 1944 can be expected to show a further increase, probably about 6 per cent greater than 1943. This would result in about the same increase in inspected slaughtering and it is also considered likely that the trend to comparatively heavy average carcass weights will be continued, since cattle are being marketed at somewhat older ages. On this basis it is expected that there will be some surplus of beef in Canada over and above priority and civilian requirements, and at least part of this will be made available for export to the United Kingdom.

#### BEEF: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA FROM INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS

		1936-40 Average	1942	1943 <sup>1</sup>	1944 Objective <sup>2</sup>
Inspected slaughter and exports.....	000 hd.	1,064	1,097	1,021	1,128
(Less) Exports live cattle.....	000 hd.	171	127		
Inspected slaughter.....	000 hd.	893	970	1,021	1,128
Average warm dressed weight.....	lb.	462	500	509	510
Total chilled dressed weight.....	000 lb.	400,064	470,450	503,353	558,360
Total Supply Available—					
Beef.....	000 lb.	426,041	484,411	501,080	558,360
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	21,432	23,280	24,504	27,072
(Less) Exports—					
Beef.....	000 lb.	8,923	15,961	13,500	14,020
Remaining for Domestic Distribution and Export <sup>3</sup> —					
Beef.....	000 lb.	417,118	468,450	487,580	544,340
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	21,432	23,280	24,504	27,072

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.   <sup>2</sup> Estimated.   <sup>3</sup> Includes special priority users such as Munitions and Supply, Red Cross and ships' stores.

#### CATTLE MARKETINGS OFF FARMS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND 1944 OBJECTIVES<sup>1</sup>

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943 <sup>2</sup>	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
CANADA.....	1,027,742	1,108,836	1,092,973	1,159,977	106
Prince Edward Island.....	4,152	5,966	5,151	5,151	100
Nova Scotia.....	1,573	1,658	1,615	1,615	100
New Brunswick.....	3,346	3,000	2,861	2,861	100
Quebec.....	50,054	66,377	56,811	59,652	105
Ontario.....	429,187	426,606	384,914	384,914	100
Manitoba.....	120,751	132,595	121,229	133,352	110
Saskatchewan.....	178,158	197,121	224,628	247,091	110
Alberta.....	234,744	236,057	252,278	277,506	110
British Columbia.....	5,777	39,456	43,486	47,835	110

<sup>1</sup> Commercial marketings less feeders, stockers, milkers, springers.   <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.



**Veal Calves.**—Commercial marketings of veal calves in 1943 showed a 17 per cent reduction compared with 1942, reflecting farmers' decisions to raise more calves for dairy or beef purposes. Inspected slaughterings of veal calves in 1943 showed a decrease of 73,000 head despite the discontinuance of exports to the United States. However, an increase of about 11 pounds in the average dressed weight per carcass almost offset the reduction in numbers killed.

According to estimates supplied at the December Conference, slaughterings of veal calves in 1944 may be about 3 per cent higher than in 1943. As no change is expected in the average dressed weight, there will be a small increase in the commercial output of veal.

**CALVES MARKETING OFF FARMS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND 1944 OBJECTIVES**

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943 <sup>1</sup>	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
CANADA.....	780,342	771,690	643,390	661,362	103
Prince Edward Island.....	4,059	6,975	4,932	4,932	100
Nova Scotia.....	2,137	3,320	1,639	1,639	100
New Brunswick.....	12,366	19,478	14,107	14,107	100
Quebec.....	152,289	209,340	182,541	200,795	110
Ontario.....	291,418	268,551	216,274	216,274	100
Manitoba.....	102,630	91,487	80,319	80,319	100
Saskatchewan.....	97,523	75,964	63,542	63,542	100
Alberta.....	117,219	92,579	74,393	74,393	100
British Columbia.....	701	3,996	5,643	5,361	95

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

**VEAL: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA FROM  
INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS**

—	—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943 <sup>1</sup>	1944 Objective <sup>2</sup>
Inspected slaughter and export.....	000 hd.	745	721	594	612
(Less) Exports live animals.....	000 hd.	72	54	.....	.....
Inspected slaughter.....	000 hd.	673	667	594	612
Average warm dressed weight.....	lb.	94	98	109	109
Total chilled dressed weight.....	000 lb.	61,243	63,365	62,964	64,260
<i>Total Supply Available for Domestic Distribution</i> <sup>3</sup> —					
Veal.....	000 lb.	60,099	67,295	59,827	64,260
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	3,365	3,335	2,970	3,060

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.    <sup>2</sup> Estimated.    <sup>3</sup> Includes special priority users such as Munitions and Supply, Red Cross and ships' stores.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Numbers of sheep on Canadian farms have been on the increase, and inspected slaughterings of sheep and lambs during 1943 were higher by about 64,000 head than in the previous year.

The objective agreed upon at the December Conference calls for an increase of about 5 per cent in marketings of sheep off farms in 1944. On this basis inspected slaughterings of about 933,000 head could be expected in 1944. It has also been suggested that an increase in the average dressed weight would be desirable. If an average of 50 pounds per dressed carcass (lambs and sheep) could be attained in 1944, or about 5 pounds heavier than in the past two years, the slaughter goal would produce an output of approximately 45 million pounds

of mutton and lamb, which would be sufficient to take care of civilian and priority requirements, and leave a small surplus either for export or to replace other meats exported.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS MARKETED OFF FARMS BY PROVINCES OF  
ORIGIN AND 1944 OBJECTIVES**

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943 <sup>1</sup>	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
CANADA.....	777,109	833,092	886,847	929,465	105
Prince Edward Island.....	8,271	9,838	13,064	13,978	107
Nova Scotia.....	1,016	4,789	4,212	4,633	110
New Brunswick.....	7,451	6,326	10,557	11,613	110
Quebec.....	126,156	157,870	164,617	172,848	105
Ontario.....	239,257	229,070	235,926	247,722	105
Manitoba.....	88,320	94,885	96,727	106,400	110
Saskatchewan.....	82,526	88,908	104,399	104,399	100
Alberta.....	216,478	207,035	210,547	221,074	105
British Columbia.....	7,633	34,371	46,798	46,798	100

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

**MUTTON AND LAMB: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA  
FROM INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS**

	—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943 <sup>1</sup>	1944 Objective <sup>2</sup>
Inspected slaughter.....	000 hd. lb.	800 42	825 45	889 44	933 50
Average warm dressed weight.....	000 lb.	32,800	36,300	38,227	45,250
Total chilled dressed weight.....	000 lb.	32,800	36,300	38,227	45,250
<i>Total Supply Available—</i>					
Mutton and lamb.....	000 lb.	33,191	40,117	33,949	45,250
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	2,000	2,062	2,222	2,332
<i>Less Exports—</i>					
Mutton and lamb.....	000 lb.	221	628	891	1,000
<i>Remaining for Domestic Distribution<sup>3</sup>—</i>					
Mutton and lamb.....	000 lb.	32,970	39,489	33,058	44,250
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	2,000	2,062	2,222	2,332

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.   <sup>2</sup> Estimated.   <sup>3</sup> Includes special priority users such as Munitions and Supply, Red Cross and ships' stores.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Total production of milk in 1943 is estimated at 17.5 billion pounds, the same as 1942. Canada was the only Allied Nation in 1943, with the possible exception of Great Britain, where milk production was maintained at 1942 levels, and to meet 1944 objectives for dairy products this level of output will have to continue. While fluid milk consumption increased in 1943, it is hoped that the peak has been reached and the 1944 objective makes no provision for any increase in fluid milk sales or consumption on farms. It was felt that for the most part 1944 objectives for cheddar cheese, butter, and concentrated milk products should be at least equal to 1943 production. Dairy butter production in 1943 is estimated at approximately 55.4 million pounds, a decrease of 29.4 per cent from 1942 production. This decrease has been due in part to creamery butter subsidies causing diversion from the manufacture of dairy butter to creamery butter and 1944 production should be maintained at the 1943 levels.



**Creamery Butter.**—Creamery butter production in 1943 is totalled 312.3 million pounds and in order to fulfil requirements for the present civilian ration, Red Cross orders and requirements for Munitions and Supply and ships' stores this production would have to be maintained.

#### CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(000 lb.)				
CANADA.....	259,535	284,591	312,309	303,874	97.3
Prince Edward Island.....	2,136	3,523	4,301	4,086	95.0
Nova Scotia.....	5,980	6,660	7,662	7,662	100.0
New Brunswick.....	3,912	4,982	7,031	6,328	90.0
Quebec.....	76,625	73,110	85,589	85,589	100.0
Ontario.....	86,229	81,025	82,498	75,898	92.0
Manitoba.....	25,374	31,642	33,983	35,000	103.0
Saskatchewan.....	24,980	41,306	47,721	47,721	100.0
Alberta.....	28,521	36,986	38,652	36,719	95.0
British Columbia.....	5,778	5,357	4,871	4,871	100.0

#### THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(000 lb.)			
<i>Creamery Butter</i> —				
Stocks at beginning of year.....	36,066	43,951	21,859	46,038
Production.....	259,535	284,591	312,309	303,874
Imports.....	1,085	593	600	600
Total supplies.....	296,686	329,135	334,768	350,512
Exports.....	5,371	1,601	8,500	2,500
Available for domestic use.....	247,881	305,675	280,230	298,012

**Factory Cheese.**—Domestic use of cheese in Canada was restricted in 1943 by the requisitioning for export of all Quebec and Ontario cheddar cheese made between June 1, 1943 to December 22, 1943. Stocks at the end of the year were low and a decrease in the amount to be made available for domestic consumption in 1944 is anticipated. The production goal of 151.8 million pounds for 1944 would provide for export of 112 million pounds. It is hoped that at least 125 million pounds of cheese can be exported during the calendar year 1944 and to provide this total, provincial goals would have to be approximately 10 per cent higher than objectives shown.

#### CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(000 lb.)				
CANADA.....	128,907	206,215	162,345	151,916	93.5
Prince Edward Island.....	468	1,082	767	767	100.0
Nova Scotia.....					
New Brunswick.....	551	1,853	985	985	100.0
Quebec.....	29,495	64,555	48,440	48,440	100.0
Ontario.....	91,978	128,348	105,098	94,588	90.0
Manitoba.....	3,290	5,148	3,328	3,594	108.0
Saskatchewan.....	402	441	445	445	100.0
Alberta.....	2,129	3,909	2,563	2,307	90.0
British Columbia.....	594	880	718	790	110.0

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(000 lb.)			
<i>Cheddar Cheese—</i>				
Stocks at beginning of year.....	26,892	34,481	56,261	43,520 <sup>1</sup>
Production.....	128,907	206,215	162,345	151,916
Imports.....	1,281	858	396	400
Supplies.....	157,080	241,554	219,002	195,836
Exports.....	89,882	141,504	129,741	112,316
Available for domestic use.....	40,203	43,789	45,741	40,000

<sup>1</sup> 18,605,000 pounds are available for domestic consumption after deducting allocations for Export, Red Cross and Munitions and Supply.

**Concentrated Milk Products.**—The estimated production of evaporated whole milk in 1943 was 178 million pounds with condensed whole milk totalling 26·8 million pounds, and whole milk powder approximately 16·8 million pounds. Requirements in 1944 for evaporated and condensed whole milk and whole milk powder will be approximately the same as 1943 and goals are set the same as 1943 production totals.

## CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS—PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(000 lb.)			
Evaporated whole milk.....	104,109	186,217	178,155	178,155
Condensed whole milk.....	10,166	23,331	26,862	26,862
Whole milk powder.....	5,735	11,514	16,600	16,600
Skim-milk powder.....	22,501	26,462	23,206	23,206

NOTE.—Since the Dominion-Provincial Conference was held, further information has been received with respect to requirements of dairy products, which indicates that while the minimum total milk production during 1944 should not be less than stated above, it may be necessary to change the utilization somewhat from that indicated in these tables.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**Eggs.**—Last year the production goal for eggs was set at 345,000,000 dozen. Of this quantity it is estimated that between 335,000,000 and 340,000,000 dozen were produced.

The production objective in 1944 calls for a total of 367,500,000 dozen, an increase of 10 per cent over the production in 1943. The goal is based on the following estimated requirements:

	Dozen
Munitions and Supply, Red Cross and ships stores.....	22,000,000
Exports to United Kingdom.....	37,500,000
Other exports.....	1,000,000
Domestic consumption.....	300,000,000
Reserve stocks.....	7,000,000
	367,500,000

Statistics of egg production are on an estimated basis and are therefore not as satisfactory as actual production data as a basis for figuring probable increases. Reasonably complete figures are available for baby chick sales and for receipts at the commercial registered egg grading stations. Baby chick sales in 1943 were up 35 per cent as compared with 1942 and receipts at registered egg stations for the first six months were up between 14 and 15 per cent as compared with the previous year. Indications are that the receipts at grading stations in the last six months of 1943 were proportionately higher than they were in the first six months.

It is difficult to estimate domestic consumption in 1943. It is known to be large. The egg ration for the armed forces was doubled, increasing from 6 to 12 eggs per man per week early in the year. Civilian consumption also greatly increased; so great, in fact, was the demand that the export contract was not filled, prevailing prices on the domestic market being higher than the Special Products Board price from July 1 onward. Large quantities of eggs in Western Canada early in the year went to the egg breakers to fill bakers' contracts. These, under more normal conditions, would have come to the Board.

While the quantity of eggs purchased by the Special Products Board was 132,499 cases less than 1942, the quantity of powder shipped was about the same owing to the increased yield of powder obtained under improved processing methods followed in 1943, this increase amounting to close to one-half pound per case.

During the year there was a definite shift in surplus production from Eastern to Western Canada. In 1942 Board purchases were about equally divided between East and West. In 1943 they were about 60 per cent from Western Canada and 40 per cent from Eastern and it is expected in 1944 that this figure may reach 65 per cent Western and 35 per cent Eastern Canada.

Probably the best picture of provincial trends in egg production can be obtained from the surpluses available for export in the three years 1941-1943, inclusive and the probable surplus for 1944:

#### SPECIAL PRODUCTS BOARD EGG PURCHASES

(Cases of 30 dozen)

	1941	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	cases	cases	cases	cases	%
CANADA.....	511,220	1,251,198	1,121,427	1,228,135	109.5
Maritime Provinces.....	9,589	11,966	8,560	10,000	116.8
Quebec.....	39,001	27,098	32,938	33,000	121.4
Ontario.....	192,283	507,873	460,651	475,000	103.1
Manitoba.....	89,266	190,932	146,250	160,135	120.2
Saskatchewan.....	68,992	279,147	271,617	310,000	114.1
Alberta.....	64,136	201,584	198,291	235,000	118.5
British Columbia.....	47,953	32,598	3,120	5,000	160.3

**Poultry Meats.**—A production goal of 250,000,000 pounds of dressed chicken and fowl for meat is suggested for 1944. This is an increase of 24.5 per cent over the estimated production for 1943.

#### POULTRY MEATS PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES FOWL AND CHICKENS

	Production		1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	1942	1943		
	(thousands of pounds)			%
CANADA.....	204,318	224,881	249,957	111.1
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	3,189	4,000	125.4
Nova Scotia.....	4,161	4,803	5,500	114.5
New Brunswick.....	3,939	4,648	5,345	118.3
Quebec.....	27,348	28,964	31,860	120.8
Ontario.....	69,976	76,209	83,830	122.0
Manitoba.....	21,720	24,156	27,055	124.2
Saskatchewan.....	39,381	44,619	50,000	134.5
Alberta.....	25,889	27,606	30,367	126.8
British Columbia.....	8,904	10,684	12,000	113.3



As in the case of eggs great difficulty is met in arriving at satisfactory statistical information respecting poultry meat production. The 17 per cent increase in incubator capacity that has taken place for the 1944 supply of baby chicks, is probably the most significant indication and this together with the steady increase in the earlier sale of baby chicks, which permits the greater use of existing incubator capacity, justifies the anticipated increase in poultry meat from fowl and chickens.

The re-opening of the export market is also an important consideration. At the request of the British Ministry of Food a small export contract for poultry was negotiated for 1943. More would have been accepted had it been available. In view of the pre-war importance of the trade in export poultry it is felt that every endeavour should be made to meet Britain's anticipated requirements in this connection.

A very substantial increase in domestic consumption of fowl and chicken also occurred in 1943. Some concern was expressed in the fall of 1942 over the probable ability of the Canadian market to absorb the surplus of poultry then available. The situation quickly changed, storage stocks were rapidly depleted with the result that there was a shortage of poultry to meet domestic demand in the first nine months of the year.

#### POULTRY MEATS PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES TURKEYS

	Production		1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	1942	1943		
	(thousands of pounds)			%
CANADA.....	44,505	29,151	33,000	114
Prince Edward Island.....	169	136	150	110
Nova Scotia.....	132	124	125	100
New Brunswick.....	491	323	325	100
Quebec.....	2,159	1,215	1,200	100
Ontario.....	7,238	6,816	6,500	98
Manitoba.....	9,332	5,218	7,200	140
Saskatchewan.....	17,065	9,067	10,000	112
Alberta.....	7,356	5,816	7,000	120
British Columbia.....	563	472	500	100

Turkey production in Canada has had a downward tendency for some time. Producers generally have found it more profitable to grow chickens than turkeys. The extremely cold weather last winter adversely affected hatchability and the very wet spring over most of Canada resulted in unusually high losses. Another factor is the ravages of wild animals in Western Canada. The narrow margin in current ceiling prices between chickens and turkeys together with increased feed costs, may be a deterrent to any substantial increase in turkey production in 1944.

#### FRUITS

Despite relatively light crops of some fruits in 1943, domestic production, together with imports of domestic types and citrus, provided a supply somewhat larger than that of 1942. However, the volume of some fruits was inadequate to meet the increased demand, and available supplies moved rapidly into consumer channels at comparatively high prices. Probable Canadian production in 1944, based on estimates of tree mortality, new plantings coming into bearing and other factors, indicates a somewhat larger supply of domestic fruit than in 1943. However, any increase in domestic production in 1944, particularly in berries and tender tree fruits, will be readily absorbed due to the tremendously increased demand. Under these conditions, imports, particularly of citrus fruits and grapes, will need to be maintained at or about present levels.

## APPLES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand bushels)				%
CANADA.....	14,442	12,993	12,850	15,000	117.0
Nova Scotia.....	5,481	3,918	5,070		
New Brunswick.....	153	246	330		
Quebec.....	630	1,170	876		
Ontario.....	2,453	1,851	2,372		
British Columbia.....	5,725	5,808	4,022		

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand bushels)			
Production.....	14,442	12,993	12,850	15,000
Imports.....	190	130	103	
Total supplies.....	14,632	13,123	12,953	
Exports.....	4,957	760	1,110 <sup>1</sup>	
Processed.....	3,160	4,148	2,900	
Available for domestic use.....	6,515	8,215	8,943	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

## PEARS: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand bushels)				%
CANADA.....	539	753	620	700	113
Nova Scotia.....	20	22	20	20	100
Ontario.....	240	412	334	400	120
British Columbia.....	280	319	266	280	105

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943
	(thousand bushels)		
Production.....	539	753	620
Imports.....	376	177	132
Total supplies.....	915	930	752
Exports.....	63	4	
Processed.....	243	356	200
Available for domestic use.....	609	570	552

## CHERRIES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand bushels)				%
CANADA.....	186	348	211	230	109
Ontario.....	118	272	112	130	116
British Columbia.....	68	76	99	100	100

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943
	(thousand bushels)		
Production.....	186	348	211
Imports.....	19	20	14
Total supplies.....	205	368	225
Exports.....			
Processed.....	94	197	60
Available for domestic use.....	111	171	165

## PLUMS AND PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand bushels)				%
CANADA.....	216	365	351	450	128
Nova Scotia.....	10	8	10	10	100
Ontario.....	60	190	131	190	145
British Columbia.....	145	167	210	250	119

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand bushels)			
Production.....	216	365	351	450
Imports.....	158	167	83	
Total supplies.....	374	532	434	
Exports.....	13	10		
Processed.....	66	111	75	
Available for domestic use.....	295	411	359	

## PEACHES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand bushels)				%
CANADA.....	807	1,939	631	1,300	206
Ontario.....	674	1,620	440	1,000	227
British Columbia.....	133	319	191	300	157

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand bushels)			
Production.....	807	1,939	631	1,300
Imports.....	169	109	216	
Total supplies.....	976	2,048	847	
Exports.....	2	98		
Processed.....	261	523	125	
Available for domestic use.....	713	1,427	722	



## APRICOTS: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand bushels)				%
CANADA.....	46	81	28	81	289
British Columbia.....	46	81	28	81	289

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand bushels)			
Production.....	46	81	28	81
Imports <sup>1</sup> .....	66	83	77	.....
Total supplies.....	112	164	105	.....
Exports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Processed.....	7	33	9	.....
Available for domestic use.....	105	131	96	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes quince, nectarines and passion fruit.

## STRAWBERRIES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand quarts)				%
CANADA.....	25,091	16,065	16,708	17,000	102
Nova Scotia.....	1,143	983	1,131	1,200	106
New Brunswick.....	1,365	1,258	1,100	1,300	118
Quebec.....	6,508	2,727	5,552	4,500	81
Ontario.....	8,126	5,447	5,972	6,000	100
British Columbia.....	7,949	5,649	2,953	4,000	135

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand quarts)			
Production.....	25,091	16,065	16,708	17,000
Imports.....	4,165	6,253	2,002	.....
Total supplies.....	29,256	22,323	18,710	.....
Exports.....	2,072	1,351	139	.....
Processed.....	7,181	6,131	3,000	.....
Available for domestic use.....	20,003	14,841	15,571	.....

## RASPBERRIES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand quarts)				%
CANADA.....	9,909	9,331	9,275	9,500	102
Nova Scotia.....	75	60	105	100	95
New Brunswick.....	48	50	60	50	83
Quebec.....	2,487	1,732	866	1,800	208
Ontario.....	4,578	4,375	4,998	4,350	87
British Columbia.....	2,721	3,114	3,246	3,200	100

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand quarts)			
Production.....	9,909	9,331	9,275	9,500
Imports <sup>1</sup> .....	195	14	5	
Total supplies.....	10,104	9,345	9,280	
Exports.....				
Processed.....	3,200	3,324	2,000	
Available for domestic use.....	6,904	6,021	7,280	

<sup>1</sup> Includes raspberries, loganberries and edible berries n.o.p.

## GRAPES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	44,319	74,913	54,042	60,000	111
Ontario.....	42,236	72,000	52,000	57,500	111
British Columbia.....	2,084	2,913	2,042	2,500	122

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand pounds)			
Production.....	44,319	74,913	54,042	60,000
Imports.....	32,765	41,248	46,124	
Total supplies.....	77,084	116,161	100,166	
Exports.....		4,540		
Processed.....	29,597	51,938	30,000	
Available for domestic use.....	47,487	59,683	70,166	

## LOGANBERRIES: PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	1,912	1,949	1,562	1,900	122
British Columbia.....	1,912	1,949	1,562	1,900	122

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(thousand pounds)			
Production.....	1,912	1,949	1,562	1,900
Imports <sup>1</sup> .....				
Total supplies.....	1,912	1,949	1,562	
Exports.....				
Processed.....	1,802	1,658	1,400	
Available for domestic use.....	110	291	162	

<sup>1</sup> Included under raspberries.

## SUMMARY OF FRUIT SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
		(thousand pounds)		
Total domestic supplies.....	510,899	653,774	643,878	995,672 <sup>1</sup>
Total citrus imports.....	300,847	382,902	488,317	
Oranges.....	215,519	285,303	369,052	
Grapefruit.....	55,799	65,941	84,311	
Lemons.....	29,529	31,658	34,954	
Total supplies.....	811,746	1,036,676	1,132,195	

NOTE.—Citrus converted at 35 lb. per cu. ft. for oranges and 76 lb. per box for lemons.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated production.

## POTATOES

After consideration of increased priority needs, an objective has been set at 558,980 acres of potatoes. The increase suggested is 5 per cent greater than 1943 plantings, which yielded on the average 132 bushels per acre. The yield in Prince Edward Island and several other provinces declined in 1943 from 1942, but that in New Brunswick was at a new high record.

Half of the 1943 stocks available may be set against 1944 requirements. With the larger crop planned for next year in mind, it would appear that there is a margin of safety as regards providing anticipated needs. However, figures for shrinkage are not precise estimates and may vary considerably from year to year. The fact that potatoes grown in most areas do not enter extensively into commercial distribution channels also adds to the difficulty of planning. The tight supply situation experienced in deficit areas in the spring of 1943 might be repeated before the 1944 crop is available.

## POTATO ACREAGE AND 1944 REQUIREMENTS

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	Objective 1944	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	523,600	505,900	532,700	558,980	105
Prince Edward Island.....	36,400	37,000	40,500	40,500	100
Nova Scotia.....	21,600	20,800	23,000	23,000	100
New Brunswick.....	50,200	50,500	60,300	60,300	100
Quebec.....	140,000	157,000	168,000	176,400	105
Ontario.....	146,000	122,000	116,000	127,600	110
Manitoba.....	33,400	29,000	28,400	31,240	110
Saskatchewan.....	48,600	46,000	46,500	46,500	100
Alberta.....	28,300	28,500	31,200	32,760	105
British Columbia.....	18,800	15,100	18,800	20,680	110

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
		(thousand bushels)		
Stocks at August 1.....	18	67	52	
Production.....	65,597	71,470	70,328	73,800
Imports.....	619	1,062	619 <sup>1</sup>	
Total supplies.....	66,234	72,599	70,999	
Disposal—				
Seed following year (20 bushels per acre).....	10,492	10,654	11,180	
Processed—starch and glucose.....	434	742	1,000 <sup>1</sup>	
dehydration (including export).....		191	1,434 <sup>2</sup>	
Exports—fresh.....	2,446	1,894	1,900 <sup>1</sup>	
Shrinkage (20% of crop).....	13,119	14,294	14,066	
Available for domestic use.....	39,743	44,842	41,419	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated. <sup>2</sup> Special Products Board Contracts.



## TOMATOES

The pack of tomato products in 1943 was only 80 per cent of what it had been in 1942, and represented an even greater reduction compared with the large pack of 1941. To provide the greater supplies which could readily be consumed in 1944-45, some acreage increase is necessary as well as a heavier production per acre. The quality of deliveries to canneries last fall was not up to the average as processors were less discriminating in their attempts to maintain volume. Short supply in relation to demand was also a feature of the fresh market, and prices were firm throughout the season.

Tomatoes have been an important crop in home gardens, and a recommendation to victory or wartime gardeners to continue to feature them is in order.

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 Objective
			(tons)		
Production.....	205,625	287,156	224,278	223,000	250,000
(Processed).....	(163,396)	(244,280)	(214,938)	(175,000) <sup>1</sup>	
Imports—fresh.....	16,721	18,819	23,968	28,033	
canned as fresh.....	4,107	605	41	660	
Total supplies.....	226,453	306,580	248,287	251,693	
Exports—canned as fresh.....	14,316	29,003	20,189	2,211	
Available for domestic use.....	211,837	277,577	228,098	249,882	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

## VEGETABLES

Statistics of production of vegetables have been developed only recently and are as yet none too precise. It is clear that increases for all or most kinds are required. Dehydration on a considerable scale is being undertaken this year, and requirements for this type of processing will probably be about the same in 1944. Most of the dried product is designated for priority users, and for this reason requirements for this industry are virtually additional to normal domestic needs for the fresh trade and canneries. Crops being dried, in order of fresh tonnage required, are cabbage, carrots, turnips, beets, onions, parsnips and beans.

Peas, corn and beans are the preferred cannery crops, having been subsidized in 1942 and 1943. Processing of all three declined drastically in 1943, by reason of unfavourable weather. Acreage objectives to provide a pack equal to the record one of 1941 would not be too high.

For leafy green and yellow vegetables, the 1944 production objective calls for 320,000 tons, or 39 per cent above the estimated 1943 output. For root vegetables, 360,000 tons, or a 13 per cent increase is suggested.

LEAFY GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLE SUPPLY SITUATION<sup>1</sup>

	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943	1944 Objective
			(tons)		
Production.....	169,640	207,788	296,450	230,343	320,000
Imports.....	44,464	46,059	39,795	36,435	
Total supplies.....	214,104	253,847	336,245	266,778	
Dehydration.....			900	17,660 <sup>2</sup>	
Exports—fresh.....	547	1,000	1,312	1,000 <sup>3</sup>	
canned (as fresh).....	369	1,067	740	1,125	
Available for domestic use.....	213,188	251,780	333,293	246,993	

<sup>1</sup> Included: green and wax beans, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, corn, lettuce, peas in pod, spinach.

<sup>2</sup> Special Products Board Contracts. <sup>3</sup> Estimated.

ROOT VEGETABLE SUPPLY SITUATION<sup>1</sup>

	Years ended June 30 following				1944 Objective
	1940	1941	1942	1943	
	(tons)				
Production.....	223,830	209,187	339,135	318,165	360,000
Imports—fresh.....	14,950	25,080	19,929	20,000 <sup>2</sup>	
Total supplies.....	238,780	234,267	359,064	338,165	
Dehydration.....			1,407	15,247 <sup>3</sup>	
Exports.....	59,030	75,929	90,841	90,000 <sup>2</sup>	
Available for domestic use.....	179,750	158,338	266,816	232,918	

<sup>1</sup> Included: beets, carrots, onion, table turnips.    <sup>2</sup> Estimated.    <sup>3</sup> Special Products Board.

## OIL-BEARING SEEDS

**Flaxseed.**—The revised objective for flaxseed in the 1943 program was 2.5 million acres. The area of flaxseed planted in 1943 is estimated at 2.9 million acres, about 400 thousand more than the objective.

For 1944 the Oils and Fats Administrator has estimated that about 20 million bushels of flaxseed will be required for Canadian needs and export commitments. This production will necessitate the planting of 2.8 million acres, based on average yields, or just about the 1943 position. While the opinion was expressed by provincial representatives at the Dominion-Provincial Conference that 1944 acreage will be about 1.9 million acres the Dominion Government estimates that the 1944 objective should be 2.8 million acres for this crop.

## FLAXSEED ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVE

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	acres	acres	acres	acres
CANADA.....	321,650	1,492,200	2,947,800	2,800,000
Quebec.....	2,950			
Ontario.....	7,840	24,000	24,000	
Manitoba.....	65,980	227,000	284,000	
Saskatchewan.....	215,920	1,056,000	2,084,400	
Alberta.....	25,280	183,000	550,000	
British Columbia.....	270	2,200	5,400	

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943
	(thousand bushels)		
Stocks, July 31.....	331	1,027	3,740
Production.....	1,784	14,992	17,911
Imports.....	911		
Total supply.....	3,026	16,019	21,651
Exports.....	67	5,200	10,000
Available for domestic use.....	2,959	10,819	11,651

Assuming that no increase is needed in the stock position as of July 1943 (3.7 million bushels) a larger quantity of flaxseed will be available for crushing and export in 1944 than 1943, if this objective is reached. Canadian crushing

facilities will be enlarged by 1944 and the United States will, in all probability, take whatever surplus is available beyond Canada's requirements since the former country is reducing the flaxseed goal from the 1943 position. In addition, The United Kingdom has made enquiries about securing flaxseed from Canada and after discussion with the United States, some supply may be made available from Canada's surplus.

**Rape Seed.**—Acreage in 1943 was far short of that outlined in the 1943 objectives. It was hoped that 10,000 acres would be planted to this crop but the first estimate places the acreage in 1943 at slightly over 4,000 acres. There were two reasons for the large difference between the 1943 objective and acreage, the first was the seed supply which was not sufficient to plant the objective acreage, and the second was the delay in announcing the rape seed program which was made public after most potential growers had completed their crop planning programs.

RAPE SEED ACREAGES AND 1944 OBJECTIVE

	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
CANADA.....	4,051	10,000	246.8
Manitoba.....	1,500		
Saskatchewan.....	1,700		
Alberta.....	22		
Ontario.....	821		
Quebec.....	8		

The probable yield from these acreages is estimated at 3.4 million pounds, Manitoba having an average estimated yield of 1,200 pounds per acre while the other provinces growing this crop averaged between 600 and 700 pounds.

For 1944 the acreage objective for rape seed has been set at 10,000 acres. It is anticipated that there will be an adequate supply of seed and, in view of the reported success of farmers with this crop in 1943, this objective appears attainable.

**Sunflower Seed.**—The objective of 100,000 acres of sunflower seed in 1943 was not approached in actual planting according to the first estimate of the 1943 acreage of this crop, which places the area planted to sunflowers at 29,000 acres.

SUNFLOWER ACREAGES AND 1944 OBJECTIVE

	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
CANADA.....	29,000	50,000	% 172.4
Manitoba.....	14,000		
Saskatchewan.....	14,500		
Alberta.....	500		

From the 29,000 acres planted in 1943, it is estimated that 18.6 million pounds of seed will be produced, which is a little more than 25 per cent of the 1943 objective.



The 1944 acreage requested by the Fats and Oils Administrator is 50,000 acres, or a little more than twice the acreage of 1943. It is expected that seed will be available in the required varieties to plant this acreage in view of the purchase of seed by the Dominion Government for distribution to new growers. As in the case of rape seed, the apparent success of growers with this crop in 1943, indicates that an objective of 50,000 acres is feasible.

**Soybeans.**—The 1944 objective for soybeans has been set at 90,000 acres, the same acreage as suggested for 1943. It is hoped that this area will produce at least 1.5 million bushels of beans, which is the quantity requested by the Oils and Fats Administrator for crushing in 1944. Provincial representatives at the Conference believed that this acreage would not be reached in 1944, assuming present price relationships. In spite of this it is felt that the Canadian objective should be set at 90,000 acres to direct farmers' attention to the importance of this crop.

SOYBEAN ACREAGES AND 1944 OBJECTIVE

—	1936-40 Average	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	9,902	43,490	50,400	90,000	178
Ontario.....	9,902	41,490	47,000	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	1,000	2,900	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	1,000	900	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Revised acreages.

THE SUPPLY SITUATION

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
Production..... bus.	217,884	871,290	909,750	1,500,000
Imports..... bus.	225,054	12,500	50,000	.....
Total supply..... bus.	442,938	883,790	959,750	.....

In 1943 the production of soybeans was about 900,000 bushels, a little more than 50 per cent of the objective. However, very little of this production, less than one-third, went to crushing plants with a consequent loss in oil supplies. The balance of the crop was fed on farms where its high protein content made a valuable contribution to feed requirements. However, from an over-all point of view the beans would have been more valuable to Canada if the oil could have been extracted and the meal used for animal feed. For 1944 it might be said that the delivery of the largest possible quantity of beans to crushers is important as well as achieving the production objective.

## SUGAR BEETS

The acreage planted to sugar beets in 1943 was less than 60 per cent of the 1943 objective and about 11,000 acres less than the 1942 acreage. In Ontario, bad weather at planting time contributed to the relatively small acreage for that province in 1943, which was about 11,000 acres less than in 1942, but contract arrangements and labour difficulties may also have been factors.

For 1944 the objective for this crop has been set at 60,000 acres, which includes a provision for acreage to supply the new factory at St. Hilaire, Quebec.

## SUGAR BEET ACREAGES AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	58,400	63,300	52,500	63,400	121
Quebec.....				10,000	
Ontario.....	34,040	20,700	9,300	9,300	100
Manitoba.....	18,100 <sup>1</sup>	15,000	14,100	14,100	100
Alberta.....	20,740	27,600	29,100	30,000	103

<sup>1</sup> 1940 only.

## SUPPLY SITUATION

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943
		(000 tons)	
Production.....		590	472

The beets from 60,000 acres would make a substantial contribution to Canada's sugar supply in 1944, although the factory capacity will be roughly the production from 100,000 acres. The Dominion could use all the sugar from this acreage but sugar beets have to compete in Ontario with such crops as soybeans, dried beans and corn, which are relatively easy crops to handle from the point of view of labour. It is improbable that the acreage in 1944 will be greater than that of 1943, except for the new acreage in Quebec.

## DRIED BEANS AND PEAS

The rationing program in Canada has drawn attention to dried peas and beans as a valuable source of protein. While these crops have been a staple food in a good many Canadian homes, in the future their general use will depend on the available supply of meat.

In addition, considerable importance is attached to peas and beans as relief exports in the immediate post-war period when Canada will have to assume her part in feeding countries now in the theatre of war. Both of these crops have a high protein content per volume and would lend themselves to an efficient program of relief shipments. The United States' agricultural objectives for 1944 call for large increases in these commodities, primarily to meet this need.

The original 1943 objective for dried beans was set at 61,200 acres which was a reduction from 1942 of some 19,000 acres. This goal was later revised upwards to 100,000 acres and at the same time an export price of \$2.50 per bushel was announced. The 1943 acreage is estimated at 85,200 acres, about 15,000 less than the revised goal, but it is believed that 100,000 acres would have been reached except for weather conditions at planting time. The objective for 1944 has been set at 150,000 acres, the increase over 1943 resulting from demands from the United Kingdom as well as the need for post-war relief foods of this kind.

## DRIED BEAN ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	74,440	80,400	85,200	150,000	176
New Brunswick.....	1,140	2,000	1,700		
Quebec.....	7,380	13,500	14,100		
Ontario.....	64,100	62,000	68,000		
Alberta.....	770	2,300	800		
British Columbia.....	900	600	600		

## SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943
	(000 bus.)		
Production.....	1,346	1,553	1,402
Imports.....	58	42	42
Total supply.....	1,404	1,595	1,444
Exports.....	6	190	367
Available domestic use.....	1,398	1,405	1,077

The estimated 1943 dried pea acreage, 104,300 acres, is about 14,000 acres more than was asked for in the 1943 objectives. This increase is thought to have resulted from a change from beans to peas on many farms as the result of weather conditions referred to earlier. The objective for 1944 is 200,000 acres, or about twice the acreage of 1943. As with beans, this increase is based on the use of peas for relief exports.

As with flaxseed and soybeans, provincial representatives expressed the belief that the objectives for both dried peas and beans would not be attained. In view, however, of the importance of these crops as relief food it was thought desirable to set the objectives at 150,000 acres for beans and 200,000 acres for peas.

## DRIED PEA ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVE

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	82,560	90,100	104,300	200,000	192
Quebec.....	19,440	2,7000	28,000		
Ontario.....	56,440	34,000	32,000		
Manitoba.....	2,100	6,700	6,100		
Alberta.....	860	16,000	30,300		
British Columbia.....	3,720	6,400	7,900		

## SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943
	(000 bus.)		
Production.....	1,291	1,602	1,594
Imports.....	140	53	50
Total supply.....	1,431	1,745	1,644
Exports.....		71	120
Available domestic use.....	1,431	1,674	1,524

## FIBRE FLAX

The British Ministry of Supply requested that the 1943 acreage of fibre flax be increased to 75,000 acres. In response to this request the Special Products Board stated that such an acreage would involve increasing present scutching capacity, necessitating a considerable capital expenditure by the industry and consequently warranted a substantial increase in prices paid for flax fibres.

The Ministry refused to grant the increases requested but did grant a small price increase applicable to four out of eleven grades of material effective for the processing year 1943-44.

The Special Products Board stated that the increased price granted would not maintain the 1942 acreage level and estimated the 1943 acreage at about 35,000.

Seeding was generally late with a consequent restriction of the growing season and average development of the 1943 crop was not achieved. As shown in the following table there has been considerable reduction in the estimated production of fibre, caused both by the smaller acreage planted in 1943 and the late seeding.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FIBRE FLAX 1939-1944

	Area Planted	Graded Scutched Flax	Graded Scutched Tow
	acres	tons	tons
1939-40.....	8,306	538	1,806
1940-41.....	20,275	1,020	1,499
1941-42.....	44,467	1,455	3,877
1942-43.....	47,070	1,479 <sup>1</sup>	3,177 <sup>1</sup>
1943-44.....	35,000	1,020 <sup>2</sup>	3,060 <sup>2</sup>
1944-45.....	48,000 <sup>3</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> Includes the production secured from 5,000 acres of crop planted in 1941.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include production from about 8,000 acres of crop carried over from 1942 plantings.

<sup>3</sup> Objective.

All graded flax fibres produced in Canada are purchased by the United Kingdom and the United States under joint agreement, with provision made to retain essential domestic requirements.

An objective of 50,000 acres to be planted in 1944 has been suggested by the British Ministry of Supply and accepted by the Special Products Board. This objective calls for an acreage somewhat larger than that planted in 1942 but the production from such an acreage would be within the scutching capacity of Canadian mills.

## TOBACCO

During the past four years, enemy occupation of several tobacco-producing countries has affected in some measure the world stock position of tobacco leaf. On the other hand, there has been a steady increase in domestic consumption. The rise in civilian demand and expanding requirements for the armed forces, in the case of flue-cured tobacco, have resulted in an increase of 70·8 per cent in the quantity of domestic leaf taken for manufacture during the year ended September 30, 1943, as compared with the pre-war five-year average. Increase in production during this period has not been sufficient to compensate for the increased rate of removals of leaf for manufacture. Stocks have consequently been reduced and supplies of certain grades are more seriously affected than the total reduction would indicate. Therefore, consideration should be given to the desirability of increasing production to maintain minimum stock positions and meet reasonable requirements.

The requirements outlined below for the various types would indicate total plantings of nearly 86,700 acres in 1944. This would be an increase of 12·0 per cent over the 1943 area which was reduced from 78,700 acres in 1942 to 72,100 acres. However, with fertilizer and labour shortages, despite the acute supply situation that has developed, it may be difficult to attain even the minimum requirements suggested in the foregoing statement. At the present time, sufficient fertilizer has been allocated to provide for 70,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario if applied at the usual rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. No allocations have been made for other districts or other types of tobacco.



For all types of tobacco, minimum requirements for 1944 were considered on a basis of maintaining  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years' reserve stocks, calculated upon the quantity of leaf taken for manufacture during the marketing year ended September 30, 1943. Under normal conditions,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years' supply is regarded as desirable. In determining the supply position, probable exports have also been taken into account.

**Flue-Cured Tobacco.**—A minimum area of 74,000 acres would be required in order to maintain the stock position at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years' supply. Available supplies of fertilizer constitute the most serious limitation to acreage expansion. Although tobacco has not been given a labour priority, much of the work involved in production is of such a nature that it can be performed by experienced women and students. The increase in the price of flue-cured tobacco to 30 cents per pound would indicate that the seriousness of the short supply position is recognized by the buyers who have agreed to provide the growers with the stimulus for increased production. It is felt, however, that 70,200 acres would represent a feasible production.

#### FLUE-CURED TOBACCO ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	54,240	63,980	60,360	70,200	116
Quebec.....	2,710	5,220	4,360	5,000	115
Ontario.....	51,180	58,400	55,800	65,000	116
British Columbia.....	350	360	200	200	100

#### THE SUPPLY SITUATION Marketing Years Ending September 30

—	1936-37 to 1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45 Objective
	(thousand pounds re-dried weight)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	48,305	85,447	85,900	75,000
Production.....	48,984	62,874	54,700	68,000
Imports.....	2,615	185	100	100
Total supplies.....	99,904	148,506	140,700	143,100
Exports.....	11,510	9,285	10,000	12,000
Available for domestic use.....	88,394	139,221	130,700	131,100

**Burley Tobacco.**—Before the 1944 crop comes on the market, burley stocks will in all probability be reduced to less than 9 million pounds, which is not even one year's reserve supply. An area of about 16,000 acres would be necessary to provide an adequate reserve of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years' supply. It is believed that this acreage will not be attainable because of the competitive position of food crops and an objective of 10,000 acres appears to be reasonable.

#### BURLEY TOBACCO ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
Ontario.....	8,860	7,820	6,540	10,000	153

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Marketing Years Ending September 30			
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944 Objective
	(thousand pounds re-dried weight)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	16,112	16,576	14,200	9,600
Production.....	9,259	8,759	6,400	10,200
Imports.....				
Total supplies.....	25,371	25,335	20,600	19,800
Exports.....	1,614	2,050	1,000	1,500
Available for domestic use.....	23,757	23,285	19,600	18,300

**Cigar Leaf Tobacco.**—To maintain the supply position at the present level, which is somewhat above the required minimum of 1½ years' supply, a planted area of 4,000 acres, with average yields, will be needed to provide in some measure the tonnage of special grades required in manufacturing.

## CIGAR LEAF ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
Quebec.....	4,730	3,750	3,200	4,000	125

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Marketing Years Ending September 30			
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45 Objective
	(thousand pounds re-dried weight)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	5,580	6,874	6,500	4,600
Production.....	4,587	3,598	2,700	3,800
Imports.....	548	814	900	1,000
Total supplies.....	10,715	11,286	10,100	9,400
Exports.....	31			
Available for domestic use.....	10,684	11,286	10,100	9,400

**Dark and Pipe Tobaccos.**—The stock position for the dark types is relatively favourable at the present time and as the quantity of leaf taken for manufacture remains fairly constant, no appreciable increase is required in 1944. A somewhat similar situation obtains in the case of pipe tobaccos but to a lesser degree.

## DARK TOBACCO ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	2,380	1,610	1,300	1,500	115
Quebec.....	160				
Ontario.....	2,220	1,610	1,300	1,500	115

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Marketing Years Ending September 30			
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45 Objective
	(thousand pounds re-dried weight)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	2,791	3,060	2,800	2,300
Production.....	2,345	1,841	1,300	1,500
Imports.....				
Total supplies.....	5,136	4,901	4,100	3,800
Exports.....	687	479	300	200
Available for domestic use.....	4,449	4,422	3,800	3,600

## PIPE TOBACCO ACREAGE AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	%
Quebec.....	3,350	1,570	640	1,000	156

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Marketing Years Ending September 30			
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45 Objective
	(thousand pounds re-dried weight)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	1,848	1,558	1,500	735
Production.....	2,907	1,093	400	800
Imports.....				
Total supplies.....	4,755	2,651	1,900	1,535
Exports.....				
Available for domestic use.....	4,755	2,651	1,900	1,535

## HONEY

No minimum requirement has been set for honey as it is not one of the products for which a definite domestic allocation has been made nor have we had any export commitments. However, in view of the economic incentive of fairly satisfactory prices and the prospect that they will be maintained, a surplus production per colony somewhat higher than the longtime average may reasonably be expected in 1944, provided seasonal conditions are favourable. Therefore, a minimum production objective of 36.5 million pounds has been set for 1944. This represents an increase of 9 per cent over production in 1943, but is 3 per cent less than the record crop of 37.7 million pounds produced in 1938. With the prospect of present controls being maintained, this amount should readily be absorbed by the domestic market. A honey crop of this size would mean a corresponding production of beeswax of approximately one-half million pounds.

## HONEY PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	29,118	24,086	33,535	36,597	109
Prince Edward Island.....	15	33	30	33	110
Nova Scotia.....	65	78	55	55	100
New Brunswick.....	81	225	169	169	100
Quebec.....	4,312	4,027	5,000	5,000	100
Ontario.....	11,595	7,800	13,000	13,000	100
Manitoba.....	6,699	3,142	3,750	4,125	110
Saskatchewan.....	2,903	4,947	6,400	8,000	125
Alberta.....	2,166	2,500	3,850	4,620	120
British Columbia.....	1,282	1,334	1,276	1,595	125

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	Average 1936-37 to 1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944 Objective
	(thousand pounds)			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	867	288		
Production.....	29,118	24,086	33,535	36,597
Imports.....	638	1,099	1,000	
Total supplies.....	30,623	25,474	34,519	
Exports.....	5,102	28		
Available for domestic use.....	25,521	25,445	34,519	

## MAPLE PRODUCTS

As in the case of honey, no minimum requirement has been set for this commodity for 1944. However, weather conditions this season have been conducive to a good storage of sugar in the maple trees, and if seasonal conditions are favourable during the tapping period in the spring, a crop of slightly over 3,000,000 gallons of syrup may be expected. This is slightly more than the long-time average production and considerably higher than the short crop of 1943. This crop will not likely be affected by the manpower shortage to any greater extent than it has been to date since on most farms family help takes care of the crop. Ceiling prices for the 1944 crop will in all probability be maintained at the 1943 levels, but this favourable factor will be offset by the higher wages and fuel costs.

According to a recent announcement of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the value of "D" coupons when applied to purchases of maple products has been increased. Up to May 31, consumers will be able to obtain a gallon syrup on surrender of 4 coupons or 2 pounds of maple sugar for one coupon. Price regulations are also being amended, to enable producers to obtain retail ceiling prices when selling direct to consumers. These arrangements should now facilitate quantity sales direct from producers to consumer, and should provide a sufficient incentive to encourage farmers to produce maple products to capacity.

## MAPLE PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(gallons of syrup) <sup>1</sup>				%
CANADA.....	2,722,200	3,250,600	2,299,800	3,007,700	131
Nova Scotia.....	10,800	14,900	10,800	10,800	100
New Brunswick.....	24,000	25,800	20,000	20,000	100
Quebec.....	2,142,700	2,626,200	1,792,100	2,500,000	140
Ontario.....	544,700	583,700	476,900	476,900	100

<sup>1</sup> Ten pounds of sugar equivalent to one gallon of syrup.



## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective
	(gallons of syrup) <sup>1</sup>			
Stocks at beginning of year.....	3	3	3	3
Production.....	2,722,200	3,250,600	2,299,800	3,007,700
Imports.....	1,000	3,100	400 <sup>2</sup>	.....
Total supplies.....	2,723,200	3,253,700	2,300,200	3,007,700
Exports.....	723,800	961,300	500,000 <sup>2</sup>	600,000
Available for domestic use.....	1,999,400	2,292,400	1,800,200	2,407,700

<sup>1</sup> Ten pound of sugar equivalent to one gallon of syrup.    <sup>2</sup> Estimated.    <sup>3</sup> Not available.

**Wool.**—Canada has been producing about 14 per cent of her total consumption of wool and importing the rest. As a result of the increasing numbers of sheep on Canadian farms, however, the production of domestic wool has been gradually increasing. Numbers of sheep on farms and ranches increased by 8 per cent or about 260,000 head, between June 1942 and June 1943, while the wool clip is estimated to have increased 6 per cent.

With the slaughter of sheep and lambs being stepped up to an extent corresponding with the increase in the lamb crop, any great increase in the production of shorn wool appears doubtful. Therefore a minimum objective of 14 million pounds has been set for 1944, representing an increase of 400,000 pounds over the estimated clip for 1943.

PRODUCTION OF SHORN WOOL IN CANADA 1936-1943<sup>1</sup>

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943 <sup>2</sup>	1944 Objective <sup>3</sup>	1944 of 1943
	(000 lb.)				%
CANADA.....	12,024	12,867	13,605	14,000	102.9
Prince Edward Island.....	170	180	198	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	441	482	526	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	349	326	347	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,826	1,772	1,862	.....	.....
Ontario.....	3,091	2,878	3,066	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	866	1,187	1,350	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1,346	1,815	1,981	.....	.....
Alberta.....	3,395	3,720	3,737	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	540	507	538	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> On a greasy basis.    <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.    <sup>3</sup> Estimated.

**NOTE:** In addition to the above clip of shorn wool the following amounts of pulled wool were produced:

	(000 lb.)
1936-40.....	4,341
1942.....	4,729
1943.....	5,198
1944 Objective.....	5,567

**Horses.**—The horse population on farms in Canada at June 1, 1943 was 98.5 per cent of the total at the same date in 1942, and 97.2 per cent of the 5-year average from 1936 to 1940. The number of stallions reported was larger than 1942 and about the same as the 5-year average. Number of mares over 2 years of age were also a little higher than last year, but below the 5-year average. In the case of geldings, 2 years and up, the number reported at June 1, 1943 was higher than either 1942 or the 5-year average, but the situation was reversed in the case of colts and fillies under 2 years, indicating a decline in breeding since 1940.

## HORSES ON FARMS AT JUNE 1, CANADA

		1936-40 Average	1942	1943
Stallions, 2-year-old and over.....	000 hd.	22	20	22
Mares, 2-year-old and over.....	000 hd.	1,289	1,228	1,230
Geldings, 2-year-old and over.....	000 hd.	1,146	1,149	1,152
Colts and fillies, under 2 years.....	000 hd.	398	419	371
Total, all horses.....	000 hd.	2,855	2,816	2,775

## EXPORTS OF HORSES FROM CANADA, 1936-43

	No. Head
Average, 5 years, 1936-40.....	9,327
1942.....	4,764
1943 (12 months).....	12,961

Export trade in live horses, mainly to the United States, registered a substantial increase in 1943. A considerable proportion of these exports represent animals destined for slaughter, in some instances for human consumption. This has created some increase in demand for classes of horses used in Canada for the manufacture of fox food or other industrial processing.

With some increase in supplies of farm machinery, including tractors, being provided for 1944, no great expansion of home demand for work horses seems in prospect, nor can it be assumed that further replacement of trucks and delivery vans by horse-drawn equipment will show marked expansion.

The maintenance of a nucleus of good breeding stock on farms and the breeding of the best mares each year will enable farmers to supply continuing requirements for horse power in agriculture, lumbering and other industries to provide replacement stock of the best quality and to supply any demand for horses that may develop either at home or abroad.

## FORAGE CROP SEEDS

Various factors had to be taken into consideration in recommending objectives for the production of forage crop seeds in 1944. In most cases sufficient acreage of these crops is expected to be available provided that conditions are favourable to seed production and harvesting, and the present market prospects for most seed crops are favourable.

**Alfalfa.**—While the goal is substantially above production in recent years, with the present acreage and favourable growing conditions next season, it is well within the possibilities to expect 15 million pounds of seed. There should be no difficulty in marketing this amount as there appears to be an almost unlimited demand in the United States at the present time.

**Alsike.**—Threshing returns for last season indicate an alsike yield of approximately 2 bushels to the acre. This is considerably below normal and if conditions are favourable during the 1944 season a yield of 3 to 3½ bushels to the acre could be expected. On the present acreage such a yield would produce a crop of 7 million pounds. The goal, therefore, is set at this figure. The outlook for the marketing of this crop is similar to that of alfalfa and all available quantities could be disposed of.

**Red Clover.**—The situation with respect to yields of red clover is similar to that of alsike. The normal yield is considerably above the present indications for last season and with the acreage now planted, provided there is an average yield next season, a crop of 8 million pounds may be harvested. With this crop, also, there is no reason to doubt that a market can be found for all that can be produced on the present acreage.

**Sweet Clover.**—The present market for sweet clover in the United States is very strong and there is every indication that large quantities will find a market. This crop can be increased very readily and if too high a goal were set it might encourage production to the extent that prices would be depressed. Since a normal harvest would be sufficient to meet the 1944 domestic and export requirements the goal is set at approximately the five-year (1936-40) average.

**Timothy.**—There is at present only a very limited export market for timothy seed and the 1944 goal therefore has been established at 11 million pounds. This would be sufficient to provide for all normal domestic needs and would maintain a carry-over sufficient to handle any unusual export demand that might develop.

**Brome Grass.**—For brome grass seed a goal of 10 million pounds has been suggested, as this amount would be sufficient to meet all anticipated demands. If an unusual movement of seed should develop, quantities that normally would be unfreshed would be forthcoming and there appears to be no necessity for encouraging an increase for the coming season.

**Crested Wheat Grass.**—As the export market for this seed is very uncertain, it is felt inadvisable to encourage the expansion of seed production. A crop of 3 million pounds would be sufficient to meet normal domestic demands and anticipated exports and the goal is set at this level.

**Western Rye Grass, Creeping Red Fescue, Canadian Blue Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass and Bent Grasses.**—With the exception of Kentucky blue grass it is considered inadvisable to encourage growers to increase the production above the 1943 levels as the amount of seed available this season appears to be sufficient to meet all normal requirements. Kentucky blue grass, however, has been imported in some quantity for years and as this grass grows in a more or less natural state in the Red River Valley in Manitoba it is felt that growers should be encouraged to harvest the seed.

### Garden Vegetable and Field Root Seeds

It was decided that it would be impracticable to attempt a breakdown by kinds and by provinces of the various garden vegetable and field root seeds, because of the great variety. This information, therefore, is presented as a total for Canada. It should be kept in mind, however, that the bulk of the seed of most kinds is grown in British Columbia. Unlike last year, when the goals were set on the basis of probable imports, the goals this season are established at a level that seems likely under existing production capacity.

### Seed Requirements for Other Field Crops

No goals were set for seed production for these crops as only a limited quantity is grown exclusively for seed, for example, the registered and certified grades. It was felt, however, that an estimate of the quantity of seed required to plant the acreage goals set by the various sub-committees was necessary to round out the picture of seed production.

## ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	4,051	4,800	4,486	15,000	334
Maritime Provinces.....					
Quebec.....		13			
Ontario.....	1,609	1,344	76		
Manitoba.....	734	960	700		
Saskatchewan.....	1,305	528	2,135		
Alberta.....	320	1,903	1,450		
British Columbia.....	83	52	125		

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(thousand pounds)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>1</sup>	60	200
Production.....	4,051	4,800	4,486
Imports.....	8	4	8
Total supplies.....	4,059	4,864	4,694
Exports.....	44	2,255	352
Available for domestic use.....	4,015	2,609	4,342

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

## ALSIKE CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	3,223	913	4,277	7,000	164
Maritime Provinces.....	4		1		
Quebec.....	4	22	251		
Ontario.....	3,002	155	3,800		
Manitoba.....		134	25		
Saskatchewan.....					
Alberta.....	100	390	200		
British Columbia.....	113	212	90		

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(thousand pounds)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>1</sup>	750 <sup>2</sup>	124
Production.....	3,223	913	4,277
Imports.....	<sup>1</sup>	114	
Total supplies.....	3,223	1,777	4,401
Exports.....	<sup>1</sup>	52	1,000
Available for domestic use.....	3,223	1,725	3,401

<sup>1</sup> Not available.    <sup>2</sup> At August 31, 1942.



## RED CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	2,934	1,598	6,539	8,000	122
Maritime Provinces.....	19	14	2		
Quebec.....	248	54	1,792		
Ontario.....	2,352	1,025	4,060		
Manitoba.....		57	15		
Saskatchewan.....			10		
Alberta.....	67	208	450		
British Columbia.....	248	240	210		

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

—	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(thousand pounds)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>1</sup>	225 <sup>2</sup>	110
Production.....	2,934	1,598	6,539
Imports.....	<sup>1</sup>	1,165	
Total supplies.....	2,934	2,988	6,649
Exports.....	<sup>1</sup>		100
Available for domestic use.....	2,934	2,988	6,549

<sup>1</sup> Not available.    <sup>2</sup> At August 31, 1942.

## SWEET CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

—	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	7,262	5,959	6,765	7,500	111
Maritime Provinces.....					
Quebec.....		8			
Ontario.....	1,392	655	231		
Manitoba.....	4,976	1,728	3,500		
Saskatchewan.....	316	954	1,434		
Alberta.....	578	2,614	1,500		
British Columbia.....			100		

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

—	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(thousand pounds)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>1</sup>	550 <sup>2</sup>	1,390
Production.....	7,262	5,959	6,765
Imports.....	<sup>1</sup>	89	
Total supplies.....	7,262	6,598	8,155
Exports.....	<sup>1</sup>	1,985	5,000
Available for domestic use.....	7,262	4,613	3,155

<sup>1</sup> Not available.    <sup>2</sup> As at August 31, 1942.

## TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	5,340	13,713	14,595	11,000	75
Maritime Provinces.....	213	22	200		
Quebec.....	821	220	3,990		
Ontario.....	2,785	10,465	8,673		
Manitoba.....	40	127	100		
Saskatchewan.....		1,508	19		
Alberta.....	624	1,371	1,000		
British Columbia.....	857		613		

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(thousand pounds)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>1</sup>	1,000 <sup>2</sup>	3,684
Production.....	5,340	13,713	14,595
Imports.....	<sup>1</sup>	930	
Total supplies.....	5,340	15,643	18,279
Exports.....	<sup>1</sup>	332	700
Available for domestic use.....	5,340	15,311	17,579

<sup>1</sup> Not available.    <sup>2</sup> As at August 31, 1942.

## BROME GRASS SEED PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	2,849	10,086	10,439	10,000	96
Maritime Provinces.....					
Quebec.....					
Ontario.....					
Manitoba.....	750	2,421	2,500		
Saskatchewan.....	767	3,630	3,929		
Alberta.....	1,332	4,024	4,000		
British Columbia.....		11	10		

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(thousand pounds)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>1</sup>	650 <sup>2</sup>	778
Production.....	2,849	10,086	10,439
Imports.....	<sup>1</sup>		
Total supplies.....	2,849	10,736	11,217
Exports.....	<sup>1</sup>	6,845	10,000
Available for domestic use.....	2,849	3,891	1,217

<sup>1</sup>Not available.    <sup>2</sup> As at August 31, 1942.

## CRESTED WHEAT GRASS SEED PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(thousand pounds)				%
CANADA.....	1,502	2,600	2,494	3,000	120
Maritime Provinces.....					
Quebec.....					
Ontario.....					
Manitoba.....	102	364	240		
Saskatchewan.....	1,036	1,947	1,954		
Alberta.....	363	286	300		
British Columbia.....	1	3			

## THE SUPPLY SITUATION

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(thousand pounds)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>1</sup>	350 <sup>2</sup>	248
Production.....	1,502	2,600	2,494
Imports.....	<sup>1</sup>		
Total supplies.....	1,502	2,950	2,742
Exports.....	<sup>1</sup>	1,291	1,300
Available for domestic use.....	1,502	1,659	1,442

<sup>1</sup> Not available.    <sup>2</sup> As at August 31, 1942.

OTHER GRASS SEED<sup>1</sup>—PRODUCTION AND 1944 OBJECTIVES

	1936-40 Average	1942	1943	1944 Objective	1944 of 1943
	(000 lb.)				%
CANADA.....	268	948	766	1,002	131
Canadian blue grass.....	181	420	340	340	100
Kentucky blue grass.....		130	61	300	-492
Creeping red fescue.....	21	227	211	211	100
Western rye grass.....	49	166	150	150	100
Bent grass.....	17	5	4	4	100

## SUPPLY SITUATION—CROP YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

	1936-40 Average	1942-43	1943-44
	(000 lb.)		
Stocks at beginning of year.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Production.....	268	948	766
Imports.....	<sup>2</sup>	456	450
Total supplies.....	268	1,404	1,216
Exports.....	<sup>2</sup>	142	248
Available for domestic use.....		1,262	968

<sup>1</sup> Canadian blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, creeping red fescue, western rye and bent grass.    <sup>2</sup> Not available.

## GARDEN VEGETABLE AND FIELD ROOT SEEDS

SUPPLY SITUATION 1943-44—CROP YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

Kind	Stocks at Beginning of Period	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Available for Domestic Use
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Asparagus.....	100	2,550	200	2,850	.....	2,850
Beans.....	174,435	816,500	150,000	1,140,935	124,480	1,016,455
Beets.....	41,299	32,850	25,000	99,149	22,400	76,749
Broccoli.....	310	300	300	910	500	410
Brussels sprouts.....	359	200	100	659	.....	659
Cabbage.....	10,561	4,700	12,000	27,261	4,000	23,261
Carrots.....	42,580	99,675	90,000	232,255	100,000	132,255
Cauliflower.....	1,138	5,000	1,700	7,838	3,800	4,038
Celery.....	775	.....	1,500	2,275	125	2,150
Swiss chard.....	5,108	400	1,700	7,208	.....	7,208
Corn.....	140,371	562,400	550,000	1,252,771	200	1,252,571
Cucumber.....	10,854	12,835	36,000	59,689	2,000	57,689
Leek.....	288	9,250	2,000	11,538	9,684	1,854
Lettuce.....	13,880	20,110	55,000	88,990	20,560	68,430
Mangels.....	302,114	189,970	81,616	563,700	1,810	563,700
Muskmelon.....	2,253	110	5,500	7,863	.....	7,863
Watermelon.....	3,212	100	4,500	7,812	.....	7,812
Onion.....	17,913	238,390	85,000	341,303	200,000	141,303
Parsnip.....	7,514	17,570	15,000	40,484	11,740	28,744
Peas.....	4,227,425	13,488,500	515,000	18,230,925	1,966,000	16,264,929
Pepper.....	818	75	1,000	1,893	.....	1,893
Pumpkin.....	6,173	1,600	4,000	11,773	.....	11,773
Radish.....	40,354	223,745	93,000	357,099	140,000	217,099
Swedes.....	11,401	88,846	144,905	245,152	.....	245,152
Spinach.....	47,431	34,470	16,000	97,901	7,500	90,401
Squash.....	6,792	11,450	19,000	37,242	12,800	24,442
Tomato.....	5,358	7,545	3,500	16,403	1,400	15,003

VEGETABLE AND FIELD ROOT SEED PRODUCTION<sup>1</sup>

	3-Year Average 1939-41	Production 1942	Estimate Production 1943 <sup>2</sup>	Production Objectives 1944
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Asparagus.....	156	50	2,550	300
Bean, garden.....	308,939	300,000	816,500	1,100,000
Beet, garden.....	6,688	11,510	32,850	175,000
Cabbage.....	2,441	2,000	4,700	50,000
Carrot.....	26,577	102,402	99,675	350,000
Cauliflower.....	298	1,246	5,000	6,000
Corn, garden.....	27,946	17,600	562,400	500,000
Cucumber.....	3,038	3,060	12,835	36,000
Leek.....	5	4,500	9,250	5,000
Lettuce.....	1,381	18,000	20,110	80,000
Mangel.....	25,418	110,125	189,970	309,700
Muskmelon.....	319	200	110	3,000
Onion.....	44,431	84,445	238,390	375,000
Parsnip.....	5,167	14,740	17,570	28,200
Pea, garden.....	6,129,459	7,000,000	13,488,500	10,000,000
Pepper.....	92	120	75	650
Pumpkin.....	1,103	100	1,600	5,400
Radish.....	17,404	167,179	223,745	210,000
Spinach.....	11,182	51,321	34,470	60,000
Squash and marrow.....	1,947	4,850	11,450	28,000
Swiss chard.....	180	300	400	5,000
Swede.....	23,297	90,083	88,846	216,800
Tomato.....	1,408	5,020	7,545	10,600
Watermelon.....	504	2,710	100	3,000

<sup>1</sup> Source: Plant Products Division.    <sup>2</sup> Second estimate.



## SEED REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER FIELD CROPS ON 1944 ACREAGE OBJECTIVES

Kind	Acreage Objective 1944	Normal Seedings per Acre	Seed Require- ments 1944
	acres	lb.	000 lb.
Rape.....	10,000	6	60
Sunflower.....	50,000	6	300
Soybean.....	90,000	45	4,050
Flax, oil.....	2,800,000	33	92,400
Flax, fibre.....	50,000	84	4,200
Sugar beet.....	60,000	15	900
Dry bean.....	150,000 <sup>1</sup>	55	8,250
Dry pea.....	200,000 <sup>1</sup>	120	24,000
Wheat.....	21,000,000	75	1,575,000
Oats.....	16,000,000	76	1,216,000
Barley.....	8,400,000	84	705,600
Corn, husking.....	400,000 <sup>1</sup>	8	3,200

<sup>1</sup> Includes acreage devoted to growing seed for garden and canning varieties.



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*Handwritten: Ministry of Agriculture*

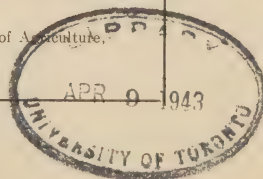
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AGRICULTURE

IN 1943

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD  
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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## FOREWORD

**By the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister for Agriculture**

**I**N this pamphlet Canada's agricultural production program for 1943 is presented.

It is a challenging program. It calls for larger quantities of foods than Canada has ever undertaken to produce before—particularly meats, dairy products, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables. These foods are urgently required to meet Canada's needs for the civilian population, for the armed forces in Canada, for ships' stores, for the Red Cross, and for export commitments to Great Britain and others of the United Nations.

Each year since the war began, farmers throughout Canada have contributed notably to the war effort by increasing their output of those food and fibre products called for. And by "farmers" I mean not only the men on our farms but also the women, the boys and girls, and even the older folk who in normal times would be taking things a bit easy after a life of toil. All of these have laboured valiantly in the cause.

By dint of hard work and long hours on the part of these farm folk and of favourable weather conditions granted us by Providence, record volumes of food stuffs were produced in Canada in 1942, and it will not be easy to achieve further increases in 1943. Favourable factors are that live stock and poultry numbers are at peak levels and that the bountiful harvest of last year ensures plentiful supplies of feed; unfavourable factors are shortages of help on many farms and difficulties of getting new machinery to replace lost manpower.

The production program for 1943, outlined in the pages which follow, was planned at a conference held at Ottawa on December 7, 8, and 9, 1942, between Dominion and Provincial agricultural officials and representatives of farm organizations. At this conference, definite objectives in terms of various food products—both Dominion objectives and provincial goals—were agreed upon. The "blueprint" now exists and has already been given wide publicity through the press and over the radio. The specifications in somewhat greater detail are given in this pamphlet. Farmers now know what is wanted—and in time to work out complete plans before the agricultural year begins.

It is fully realized that maximum effort will be required to produce the volume of food outlined in this program—an effort that will tax the resources of every farm. No one, however, can be expected to do more than his or her best. It is recognized that more than is being done now on many farms cannot be expected but it is also believed that on others and in some areas live-stock production can be increased. Nothing less than everyone's best is counted on for this critical year. Canadian farmers have met every challenge in the past. Given a favourable season and the help that people of the towns and villages can give in their holidays or other spare time, I am confident that the farmers of Canada will reach the high objectives set for 1943 if it is humanly possible to do so.

## OBJECTIVES FOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1943

	1942 production	1943 objective	Per cent change for 1943
<i>Field Crops—</i>			
Oats.....thousand acres	13,782	15,388	12% increase
Barley....." "	6,973	7,788	12% "
Mixed grain....." "	1,631	1,700	4% "
Wheat....." "	21,586	18,648	14% decrease
Rye....." "	1,337	924	31% "
Flaxseed....." "	1,492	1,492	No change
Hay and clover....." "	9,707	10,450	8% increase
Alfalfa....." "	1,440	1,690	17% "
<i>Meat Animals (commercial marketings)—</i>			
Hogs.....thousand head	6,250	8,000	28% increase
Cattle....." "	1,100	1,197	9% "
Calves....." "	780	769	2% decrease
Sheep and lambs....." "	802	901	12% increase
<i>Dairy Products—</i>			
Milk (total).....million pounds	17,487	18,500	6% increase
Butter (creamery)....." "	283	323	14% "
Cheese (factory)....." "	202	202	maintained
Evaporated milk....." "	182	190	5% increase
Condensed "....." "	24	18	27% decrease
Powdered "....." "	11	16	41% increase
<i>Eggs and Poultry—</i>			
Eggs.....million dozen	274	345	29% increase
Poultry (chickens)....." pounds	235	293	25% "
Turkeys....." "	38	43	13% "
<i>Fruits and Vegetables—</i>			
Potatoes.....thousand acres	507	560	11% increase
Canning crops.....			(maintained or increase)
Truck crops.....			(maintained or increase)
Fruits.....			(maintained or increase)
<i>Other Crops—</i>			
Field peas.....thousand acres	90	90	maintained
" beans....." "	80	61	24% decrease
Sugar beets....." "	63	90	42% increase
Soybeans....." "	47	90	91% "
Tobacco....." "	77	87	13% "
Fibre flax....." "	47	75	60% "
Clover seed (red)....." pounds	2,880	6,500	126% "
" " (alsike)....." "	1,212	3,500	189% "
" " (sweet)....." "	4,959	5,500	11% "
Alfalfa seed....." "	5,894	9,000	53% "
Vegetable and root seeds....." "			(mostly sharply increased for 1943)
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Honey.....			(maximum possible)
Maple products.....			" " "
Horses (on farms June 1).....	2,816,080		(maintain present stock)



## THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

When war came in September, 1939 there was an abundance of almost every kind of farm product. In the case of certain staple products there were large surpluses. Disposition of these at profitable prices had been a problem for some years. It was not surprising, therefore, that there should be little concern about food supplies.

To farmers who remembered the food shortages of the latter part of the first world war, and the high prices that were paid for farm products, the absence of an immediate and pressing demand for such products was difficult to understand. In order to make this position clear to agricultural leaders, and through them to farmers everywhere, the Agricultural Supplies Board called a Conference of Dominion and Provincial agricultural officials in the fall of 1939. At this meeting the situation was reviewed in detail and the decision reached that farmers be urged to continue producing as they had been doing to be ready for increased activity should the need arise.

With the invasion of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway in the spring of 1940 the situation changed very considerably. Supplies hitherto available, particularly from Denmark, were cut off, but accumulated stocks of certain foods were large and these had to be worked off before additional supplies were required from overseas. Subsequently arrangements were made to ship larger quantities of certain products, notably bacon and cheese.

Meanwhile the development of the Lend-Lease program by the United States made the food resources of that country available to the United Kingdom and thereby reduced the demands that might otherwise have been made on Canada. Notwithstanding this aid, however, Canada was requested to increase her shipments of bacon, cheese and certain other products in 1941.

The really significant change in the food position came with the entry of Japan into the war and the resulting change of position in the Far East. The occupation of various countries in that region not only eliminated them as sources of supply to the Allied Nations but also made difficult the problem of transporting products from other lands in that vicinity. This change affected Canada and the United States as well as the United Kingdom, Russia and China. It therefore became necessary for us to assume not only the responsibility of offsetting the loss experienced by our Allies but, in addition, the problem of making up the shortage in our own supplies occasioned by the elimination of certain imports.

While these changes were taking place abroad the position on the home front had also changed appreciably. Full employment and a very marked increase in payrolls, together with the increased consumption resulting from having more men engaged in the armed services, caused a very marked increase to occur in domestic demand. The combination of these various factors had by the summer of 1942, reversed the position as far as farm products were concerned. Shortages instead of surpluses began to threaten in the case of a number of products and the necessity of restricting consumption became evident in some instances.

From time to time as these changes became evident in the food position the Canadian Government, through the Agricultural Supplies Board, took steps to deal with the situation. As requests came from the United Kingdom for an increased volume of first one product and then another, plans were made to encourage Canadian output. Frequent conferences to formulate programs were

held with provincial government officials and with representatives of the farm organizations. New contracts calling for expanded shipments to the United Kingdom were made, and where the price arrangement with the Ministry of Food was considered insufficient to bring out the volume required, the Dominion Government contributed financial assistance in one form or another. In the case of certain products this assistance was also supplemented by provincial government subsidies. In the main, however, these demands affected only a limited number of products. It was not until the changes in our food requirements and supply position occurring in 1942 directed attention to the whole agricultural position that the need for increased production in a much wider range of products became apparent.

### **Food Requirements and Production Objectives**

The rapid change that occurred in the food situation in 1942 made it necessary to take stock of our position and to make plans for 1943 that would ensure maximum output. An analysis of food requirements based upon minimum nutritional standards was made by the Foods Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This analysis was based upon dietary standards suggested by the Canadian Council on Nutrition. The information thus obtained served as a check against the data on annual consumption calculated from production and trade statistics. To the information on domestic requirements was added the needs of the armed forces, our commitments to the United Kingdom and our undertakings with respect to other export markets.

Steps were also taken to analyse our production position and to plan for the output needed in 1943. At the request of the Agricultural Supplies Board a committee was named to bring together all necessary information and to prepare production objectives for 1943. This Committee, representative of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, appointed a group of sub-committees to deal with individual products. The personnel of these sub-committees consisted of persons associated with the several Departments, Services and Boards who are in possession of the available information on production, distribution, stocks, contracts, prices and so forth. The sub-committees were requested to prepare reports indicating our production during the period 1936-40 inclusive, the volume produced in 1942, and the acreage and numbers of live stock necessary to produce the volume required in 1943. Using the average yields of 1936-40 the Committees were asked to state 1943 requirements as percentages of 1942 production. The result might then be considered as tentative objectives or goals for 1943.

### **National Conference Held**

Realizing that it is one thing to state an objective and another thing to reach it, the Agricultural Supplies Board enlisted the support of Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Arrangements were made to hold a conference in Ottawa December 7-9, 1942, to which representatives of these agencies were invited. The purpose of this Conference was to enable those closely associated with farmers to review the program under consideration and to suggest modifications where necessary. It was felt that if agreement on production objectives could be reached by those mentioned, and if their support could be assured, farmers could more easily be made aware of what is needed and their assistance obtained.

The Conference was attended by the Ministers or Deputy Ministers, and by members of the staff of all Provincial Departments of Agriculture. It was also attended by the President, Secretary and representative members of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and by the editors or staff writers of Canada's leading Farm Journals.

The Dominion Government was represented at the Conference by the Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, officers of the Agricultural Supplies Board, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and by members of the various committees that had prepared the reports presented for consideration. Special statements on farm labour by Mr. A. MacNamara, Director of National Selective Service, and on the farm machinery outlook by Mr. H. H. Bloom, Farm Machinery Administrator, were made to the Conference.

The Conference gave careful consideration to all of the commodity reports presented by the various committees. The tentative national objectives suggested in these reports were accepted with but minor revisions and the total requirement in each case was allocated among the various provinces on the basis of estimated capacity to produce.

During the Conference frequent reference was made to the farm labour situation. It was emphasized that shortages of labour could make the attainment of the objectives difficult in some instances. Provincial Government representatives indicated steps that would be taken in their provinces to deal with the labour situation and to expand production.

The reports dealing with various commodities as considered and approved by the Conference are presented in the following pages. These constitute Canada's agricultural production objectives for 1943.

It should be understood in the light of unforeseen developments that objectives are subject to revision. This is unavoidable due to the unaccountable and shifting demands of war. In the event of change farmers will be informed immediately.

## GRAIN AND FORAGE CROPS

Consideration of acreage objectives for grain and forage crops in 1943 began with the premise that maintenance of the total cultivated area at the 1942 level was desirable. This meant that acreage taken out of one crop would be utilized for the production of some other more essential crop. Hence, while the statistical position of wheat strongly supported acreage reduction in 1943, the whole question of wheat acreage was set aside pending examination of supplies and requirements of other crops occupying an important place in the wartime economy.

Canada's commitments for the shipment of bacon, eggs and cheese to the United Kingdom and the need for increasing in 1943 the production of other live-stock and dairy products, required the assurance of substantial supplies of feed and forage crops. Consideration was directed, therefore, to the position of oats, barley and forage crops and to flaxseed, another crop closely related to dairy production and vital as a wartime source of oil supply. In every case it was found desirable that acreage should be increased or maintained in 1943.

The acreage objectives established for these essential crops in 1943 show the following increases in millions of acres over the areas seeded in 1942: Oats 1.6, Barley 0.8, Forage Crops 1.0, making a total increase of 3.4 million acres.

Since it is also one of the objectives for 1943 to maintain summer-fallow at its high level of 1942, all of the increases in oats and barley and ONE-HALF of the increase in hay and clover and alfalfa are expected to come out of land which was seeded to wheat in 1942. This means that these more essential crops will take up 2.9 million acres of the 1942 wheat area. Thus the wheat acreage objective of 18.7 million acres for 1943 is a residual figure emerging from an analysis of the supplies and requirements of other crops and bears no relationship to actual wheat requirements.

With most of the wheat acreage located in the Prairie Provinces it necessarily follows that the shift from wheat to other crops chiefly affects Western Canada. The increases necessary to meet the 1943 objectives in the West are as follows, by provinces:

Crops	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total increases
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Oats.....	200,000	848,000	550,000	1,598,000
Barley.....	200,000	400,000	200,000	800,000
Hay and clover.....	No change	23,000	93,000	116,000
Alfalfa.....	50,000	80,000	50,000	180,000
Mixed Grain.....	10,800	5,000	7,000	22,800
Totals.....	460,800	1,356,000	900,000	2,716,800

The decreases in wheat acreage will correspond to the above allocations by provinces while the total of 2.9 million acres decrease in wheat acreage for all Canada is obtained by adding the 213,000 acres decrease which has taken place in fall wheat seeded in Ontario for harvest in 1943.

### Oats

It is estimated that Canada will need 477 million bushels of oats to meet export and domestic demand in 1943-44 and to obtain production of this amount in 1943 on the basis of the long-time average yield of 31 bushels per acre, the acreage seeded to oats in 1943 would require to be 1.6 million acres greater than in 1942. This assumes no change on July 31, 1944, in the carryover in prospect for July 31, 1943. The acreage objective for oats in 1943 is, therefore, 15,388,000 acres or 12 per cent above the 1942 level of 13,782,300 acres.

Record yields per acre in 1942 produced the largest crop of oats in Canada's history. This crop came, however, at a time when existing stocks were low and the country was faced with the need of expanding live stock and dairy production in order to meet wartime commitments. It appears likely that the carryover of oats on July 31, 1943 will be of record size, but in view of the higher objectives set for live stock and dairy production in 1943, and the probability that the high yields of 1942 will not be repeated in 1943, there would seem to be good grounds for advocating an increase in oats acreage in 1943 and the maintenance of substantial reserve stocks. These reserves are important not only from the standpoint of domestic needs in 1943-44, but in the light of probable shipments to the United States in the event that 1943 proves to be a poor year for feed crops there.

### OAT ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	1941	1942	1943 goal	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	12,265,800	13,782,300	15,388,000	112
Prince Edward Island.....	125,000	125,000	125,000	100
Nova Scotia.....	69,300	69,000	73,000	106
New Brunswick.....	193,000	197,000	197,000	100
Quebec.....	1,695,000	1,686,000	1,686,000	100
Ontario.....	1,965,000	1,966,000	1,966,000	100
Manitoba.....	1,308,000	1,480,000	1,680,000	114
Saskatchewan.....	4,030,000	4,902,000	5,750,000	117
Alberta.....	2,799,000	3,284,000	3,834,000	117
British Columbia.....	81,500	73,300	77,000	105



## OATS STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE

	Harvest Years			
	1936-40 (average)	1941	1942	1943 goal
Acreage—million acres.....	12.9	12.3	13.8	15.4
Yield per acre—bushels.....	26.0	24.9	47.3	31.0
Production—million bushels.....	335.3	305.6	652.0	477.0
	Crop Years—August 1 to July 31			
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	(millions of bushels)			
Stocks on August 1.....	34.8	41.6	28.6	218.6
New Crop.....	335.3	305.6	652.0	477.0
Total Supply.....	370.1	347.2	680.6	695.6
Exports.....	12.8	8.6	25.0	
Domestic use:—Human.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Animal.....	287.3	272.9	400.0	
Seed.....	30.0	32.0	32.0	
Total Disappearance.....	335.1	318.5	462.0	
Carryover July 31.....	35.0	28.7	218.6	

## Barley

Because the factors affecting the barley situation were the same or similar to those governing oats, the approach to the 1943 barley acreage objective was the same as that adopted for oats. It was found that approximately 187 million bushels of barley would be needed to meet the estimated 1943-44 domestic and export requirements and, on the basis of the long-time average yield of 24 bushels per acre, this meant that acreage would have to be increased some 800,000 acres over the 1942 level. The objective for 1943 was set at 7.8 million acres or 12 per cent above the 1942 level of 7.0 million acres. As in the case of oats, this assumes no change on July 31, 1944, in the carryover in prospect for July 31, 1943.

Barley paralleled oats also in the matter of record yields per acre in 1942 and, as a consequence, the carryover in prospect for July 31, 1943 is of record proportion, but it can also be said of barley stocks that prior to the 1942 harvest the reserves were low and the prospective demand substantially higher because of greater hog production. The raising of sights for hog production in 1943, which involves the guarantee of large feed supplies well into 1944, would appear to warrant the higher acreage objective set for barley.

## BARLEY ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	1941	1942	1943 goal	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	5,304,000	6,972,900	7,788,000	112
Prince Edward Island.....	13,100	13,000	14,300	110
Nova Scotia.....	12,900	13,000	13,700	105
New Brunswick.....	17,000	18,400	20,300	110
Quebec.....	144,000	138,600	149,700	108
Ontario.....	364,000	353,000	353,000	100
Manitoba.....	1,531,000	2,021,000	2,221,000	110
Saskatchewan.....	1,661,000	2,468,000	2,868,000	116
Alberta.....	1,543,000	1,925,000	2,125,000	110
British Columbia.....	18,000	22,900	23,000	100

## BARLEY STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE

	Harvest Years			
	1936-40 (average)	1941	1942	1943 goal
Acreage—million acres.....	4.4	5.3	7.0	7.8
Yield per acre—bushels.....	21.2	20.8	37.2	24.0
Production—million bushels.....	92.9	110.6	259.2	186.9
Crop Years—August 1 to July 31				
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
(millions of bushels)				
Stocks on August 1.....	9.4	10.6	10.8	123.7
New crop.....	92.9	110.6	259.2	186.9
Total Supply.....	102.3	121.2	270.0	310.6
Exports.....	12.2	1.9	16.0	
Domestic use:—Human.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Animal.....	65.7	87.2	110.0	
Seed.....	7.7	12.0	12.0	
Brewers.....	7.0	8.0	8.0	
Total Disappearance.....	92.8	109.3	146.3	
Carryover July 31.....	9.5	11.9	123.7	

## Forage Crops

The 1943 acreage objective set for hay and clover and alfalfa is approximately 1,000,000 acres more than was seeded to these crops in 1942. The bulk of this increase is allocated to areas outside of the Prairie Provinces and less than one-third of this increase is expected to come out of land devoted to wheat in Western Canada in 1942.

Hay and clover are expected to take up 743,000 acres of the total increase asked for in forage crops. Ontario with an objective 10 per cent above the 1942 acreage and Quebec with 7 per cent, will between them account for more than 80 per cent of this increase. The increase in alfalfa acreage is distributed largely in the Prairie Provinces where 180,000 out of a total increase of 250,200 acres has been allocated. This western allocation is expected to come out of 1942 wheat land.

## HAY AND CLOVER ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	1941	1942	1943 goal	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	9,559,000	9,707,000	10,450,000	108
Prince Edward Island.....	218,000	230,000	230,000	100
Nova Scotia.....	383,000	390,000	409,500	105
New Brunswick.....	555,000	606,000	606,000	100
Quebec.....	3,871,000	4,001,000	4,298,000	107
Ontario.....	3,136,000	3,105,000	3,415,050	110
Manitoba.....	419,000	417,000	417,000	100
Saskatchewan.....	319,000	277,000	300,000	103
Alberta.....	465,000	463,000	556,000	120
British Columbia.....	193,000	218,000	218,000	100

## HAY AND CLOVER ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1936-42

—	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production
	acres	tons	tons
1936-40.....	8,789,000	1.55	13,615,600
1941.....	9,559,000	1.32	12,632,000
1942.....	9,707,000	1.75	16,942,000

## ALFALFA ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

—	1941	1942	1943 goal	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	1,270,400	1,439,800	1,690,000	117
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....				
Quebec.....	36,700	52,000	50,000	96
Ontario.....	751,000	763,000	835,000	109
Manitoba.....	125,000	200,000	250,000	125
Saskatchewan.....	112,000	135,000	215,000	159
Alberta.....	180,000	220,000	270,000	123
British Columbia.....	65,700	69,800	70,000	100

## ALFALFA ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1936-42

—	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production
	acres	tons	tons
1936-40.....	908,140	2.40	2,177,800
1941.....	1,270,400	2.15	2,726,800
1942.....	1,439,800	2.59	3,735,000

## Mixed Grain

The acreage goal in 1943 for mixed grain shows an increase of only 19,309 acres or one per cent above the 1942 level. With the exception of Quebec where a decrease of 7 per cent is indicated, most provinces are set an objective slightly above the 1942 acreage.

## MIXED GRAIN ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVE

—	1941	1942	1943 goal	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	1,552,800	1,680,700	1,700,000	101
Prince Edward Island.....	43,000	45,000	47,000	104
Nova Scotia.....	7,000	6,300	7,000	111
New Brunswick.....	10,000	13,000	15,000	115
Quebec.....	191,000	272,000	253,000	93
Ontario.....	1,176,500	1,151,000	1,158,000	101
Manitoba.....	33,100	39,200	50,000	128
Saskatchewan.....	37,500	75,000	80,000	107
Alberta.....	50,000	73,000	80,000	110
British Columbia.....	4,700	6,200	10,000	161

## MIXED GRAIN ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1936-42

—	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
	acres	bu.	bu.
1936-40 (average).....	1,179,460	33.3	39,226,800
1941.....	1,552,800	31.3	48,658,000
1942.....	1,680,700	40.7	68,365,000

## Wheat

The wheat acreage objective for 1943 is set at 18.7 million acres, a decrease of 14 per cent from the 21.6 million acres seeded in 1942. As explained in the summary, this reduction of 2.9 million acres in the wheat area is not related to wheat requirements in 1943-44 but represents acreage increases considered necessary for the production of more essential crops. If considered from the standpoint of wheat production required in 1943, the wheat acreage objective for this year would be at an extremely low figure.

Present supplies of wheat are greatly in excess of current or prospective demand in the 1942-43 season. A carryover of 688 million bushels is in prospect for July 31, 1943, and this is 264 million bushels more than the stocks on hand at the beginning of the season. A yield of 17 bushels to the acre, which is slightly above the long-time average yield, would produce on the 18.7 million acres proposed for 1943, approximately 318 million bushels of wheat, and in this event almost one billion bushels of wheat would be on hand to meet requirements during the 1943-44 crop year.

Statistics show that during the first three years of the war Canada disposed of an average of 350 million bushels of wheat between domestic and outside demand, but the carryover in sight for the end of July, before the 1943 crop is harvested, is approximately double this figure, and considerably in excess of what is considered to be a necessary maximum reserve.

## WHEAT ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

—	1941	1942	1943 goal	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	21,882,200	21,586,500	18,648,000	86
Prince Edward Island.....	9,900	9,000	10,000	111
Nova Scotia.....	2,200	2,500	2,750	110
New Brunswick.....	4,700	3,800	3,800	100
Quebec.....	29,600	28,700	29,000	101
Ontario.....	611,000	799,000	576,000	72
Manitoba.....	2,442,000	1,930,000	1,469,000	76
Saskatchewan.....	12,217,000	12,353,000	10,997,000	89
Alberta.....	6,481,000	6,370,000	5,470,000	86
British Columbia.....	84,800	90,500	90,500	100



## WHEAT STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE

	Harvest Years			
	1936-40 (average)	1941	1942	1943 goal
Acreage—million acres.....	26.5	21.9	21.6	18.7
Yield per acre—bushels.....	13.7	14.3	28.2	17.0
Production—million bushels.....	364.1	311.8	607.7	318.0
	Crop Year—August 1 to July 31			
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 <sup>1</sup>	1943-44 <sup>2</sup>
	(millions of bushels)			
Stocks on August 1.....	118.5	480.1	424.0	687.7
New Crop.....	364.1	311.8	592.7	300.0
Total Supply.....	482.6	791.9	1,016.7	990.7
Exports.....	177.9	222.0	205.0	
Domestic use:—Human.....	46.0	47.9	50.0	
Animal.....	29.9	70.9	55.0	
Seed.....	33.0	28.9	26.0	
Alcohol.....			8.0	
Total Disappearance.....	285.9	367.9	344.9	
Carryover July 31.....	196.7	424.0	672.7	

<sup>1</sup> Disappearance figures are all estimates.<sup>2</sup> New crop estimate assumes yield of 17 bushels on 1943 acreage goal.

## Rye

The acreage objective for rye in 1943 is 924,000 acres, a reduction of 31 per cent from the 1.3 million acres seeded for harvest in 1942. A substantial reduction in fall rye seeded for 1943 harvest has already taken place, the first estimate of fall rye acreage seeded in 1942 being 624,000 acres compared with 1,052,000 acres sown in the fall of 1942.

Although a bread grain, rye is largely used in Canada for animal feeding and the prospective carryover of 15.2 million bushels at the end of July 1943 is about five times the normal carryover of recent years. In setting the new objective for 1943 it is assumed that the planting of spring rye will cover approximately the same acreage as in 1942.

If the long-time average yield of 13 bushels to the acre is obtained on the new acreage objective, the crop for harvest in 1943 would be only about half the production in 1942 and the statistical position would show some improvement in 1943-44.

## RYE ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	1941	1942	1943 goal	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	958,300	1,336,800	924,000	69
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....				
Quebec.....	13,300	11,100	10,000	90
Ontario.....	81,300	78,600	71,000	90
Manitoba.....	176,000	184,000	140,000	76
Saskatchewan.....	525,000	847,000	529,000	62
Alberta.....	160,000	215,000	173,000	80
British Columbia.....	2,700	1,100	1,000	91

RYE STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE

	1936-40 (average)	Harvest years		
		1941	1942	1943 goal
Acreage—million acres.....	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9
Yield per acre—bushels.....	11.4	12.2	18.5	13.0
Production—million bushels.....	10.1	11.7	24.7	12.0
Crop Years—August 1 to July 31				
	1936-37 to 1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
(millions of bushels)				
Stocks on August 1.....	2.7	4.9	3.4	15.2
New crop.....	10.1	11.7	24.7	12.0
Total Supply.....	12.8	16.6	28.1	27.2
Exports.....	2.0	7.1	5.0	
Domestic use:—Human.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Animal.....	6.1	3.7	6.0	
Seed.....	1.0	1.6	1.6	
Alcohol.....	0.5	0.5		
Total Disappearance.....	9.8	13.2	12.9	
Carryover July 31.....	3.0	3.4	15.2	

## MEAT ANIMALS

To supply Canadian meat requirements in 1943, live-stock marketings will be needed on a scale never before attained. This is true despite the fact that meat production has been stepped up rapidly each year since the outbreak of the war. For example, total production of meats in 1942 showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the average tonnage produced during the five-year period 1936-40. But even this immense quantity of meat would not supply more than 85 per cent of the tonnage which will be needed this year.

Provided that production goals as designated are attained, it is estimated that the total available meat supply in 1943 will be about 1,760 million pounds. This compares with about 1,429 million pounds in 1942, 1,319 million pounds in 1941, and a five-year average of 977 million pounds from 1936 to 1940. Total requirements for military and civilian purposes within Canada and for overseas export have also sharply increased to an estimated total of 1,669 million pounds in 1943, with the greatest increase in requirements occurring in the case of export bacon supplies. In addition, Canada normally supplies substantial quantities of dressed meats to countries in the western hemisphere, in addition to live animals exported.

In the meat production program, attention is naturally focused on hogs. The objective of 8 million marketed through commercial channels in 1943 is a formidable one. It calls for an increase of 28 per cent over last year's marketings. Unless this number of hogs comes forward, difficulty will be found in filling the present United Kingdom bacon contract on time, and, in the meantime, the Canadian civilian population will have to continue to refrain from satisfying their appetite for bacon, ham and many other pork products. In the case of other meat products, supplies should more nearly balance requirements. This will, however, depend on the degree to which the objective in hog marketings is reached. To any extent that Canadian consumers are unable to purchase hog products, they will undoubtedly draw more heavily on other meat supplies, particularly beef as was the case during much of 1942.

**ALL MEATS: ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AVAILABLE, EXPORT AND DOMESTIC  
REQUIREMENTS FOR 1943**

	Pork	Beef	Veal	Mutton and Lamb	Total Meats
			(000 lb.)		
Total Supply available for export and domestic distribution.....	1,018,302 <sup>1</sup>	622,200 <sup>2</sup>	78,700	41,200	1,760,402
(Less) Export requirements.....	687,000	12,000	.....	600	699,600
Remaining for domestic distribution....	331,302	610,200	78,700	40,600	1,060,802
Estimated domestic requirements <sup>2</sup> .....	336,147	515,471	80,390	37,800	969,808
Net surplus or deficit.....	(-)4,845	(+)94,729	(-)1,690	(+)2,800	(+)90,994

<sup>1</sup> Provided goal of 8,000,000 hogs for commercial slaughter is reached. If the slaughterings should total only 7,500,000 head, total pork supply available would be decreased to 959 million lb. and net deficit in pork products increased to 63.5 million lb.  
<sup>2</sup> Including special wartime requirements as previously noted.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes cattle which, in the event of an over-all meat surplus, might be exported alive.

**ALL MEATS: TOTAL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE, EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC  
DISTRIBUTION, 1936-1943**

**TOTAL MEAT SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FROM COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER**

	Pork	Beef <sup>1</sup>	Veal <sup>1</sup>	Mutton and Lamb	Total Meats
			(000 lb.)		
Ave. 1936-40.....	455,192	413,708	72,565	35,222	976,687
1941.....	745,373	459,567	75,980	38,421	1,319,341
1942 <sup>2</sup> .....	814,766	494,503	79,742	40,282	1,429,293
1943 <sup>3</sup> .....	1,018,302	622,200	78,700	41,200	1,760,402

<sup>1</sup> In addition there were a number of animals exported alive.

**TOTAL MEATS REQUIRED FOR EXPORT**

Ave. 1936-40.....	236,886	8,486	.....	221	245,593
1941.....	482,526	7,481	.....	349	490,356
1942 <sup>2</sup> .....	525,861	14,600	.....	588	541,049
1943 <sup>3</sup> .....	687,000	12,000	.....	600	699,600

**TOTAL SUPPLIES FOR DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION<sup>1</sup>**

Ave. 1936-40.....	218,306	405,222	72,565	35,001	731,094
1941.....	262,847	452,086	75,980	38,072	828,985
1942 <sup>2</sup> .....	288,905	479,903	79,742	39,694	888,244
1943 <sup>3</sup> .....	331,302	610,200	78,700	40,600	1,060,802

<sup>1</sup> Includes special wartime requirements for various purposes.    <sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimate.    <sup>3</sup> Estimated.

## Hogs

Total minimum requirements of pork for 1943 are estimated at a record total of over one billion pounds, or about 223 million pounds (28 per cent) larger than the production in 1942. Export bacon requirements including the additional 75 million pounds under the new contract are 167 million pounds greater than the quantity secured for export in 1942, while special demands for pork products for military contracts, ships' stores and Red Cross parcels, are on the increase. Civilian requirements are also substantial, and would increase whenever restrictions now in effect can be lifted from domestic distribution.

In addition to edible meats, other pork products utilized include lard, edible offals and inedible by-products used for a variety of purposes including fertilizer, tankage, etc. The war has brought increased requirements of fats, while edible offal has been going forward to the United Kingdom in substantial quantities, and animal protein is in strong demand for feedstuffs. It appears, however, than if sufficient hogs are produced to meet export and domestic meat requirements, the yield of lard, offal and by-products will be considerably larger than normal and sufficient to meet probable needs with the possible exception of tankage.

**1943 Production Goal.**—In order to provide for minimum total pork requirements in 1943 a commercial slaughter goal of at least 8 million hogs is desirable. This would represent an increase of 28 per cent over the estimated slaughter for 1942. Even at this increased production figure, it is quite probable that supplies for retail distribution would be substantially below the existing demand for pork products at ceiling prices. This would be especially true since special requirements over and above normal civilian needs are more likely to increase further, rather than decline.

**Probable Supplies Available 1943.**—Attainment of the goal of 8 million hogs for commercial slaughter in 1943 will not be easy since the number of hogs planned for market in all but the last quarter of the year is already largely determined. It is important, therefore, that special attention be given to raising as many as possible of the pigs born. It is during the early spring months that the biggest avoidable losses occur, losses which, in some districts, run as high as 35 per cent of the pigs born. A sharp reduction in unnecessary losses of young pigs between farrowing and weaning will provide the most effective method of attaining the production goal.

HOG MARKETINGS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

—	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	5 yr. ave. 1936-40
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA, total.....	3,796,952	3,985,580	3,245,535	3,705,179	5,456,844	4,038,018
Prince Edward Island.....	38,195	44,292	46,520	48,389	53,982	46,275
Nova Scotia.....	2,501	5,991	8,356	6,524	5,974	5,869
New Brunswick.....	14,269	22,459	26,035	27,402	29,658	23,965
Quebec.....	251,490	342,912	283,087	336,575	524,498	347,712
Ontario.....	1,613,162	1,758,351	1,631,473	1,666,991	2,191,456	1,772,287
East, total.....	1,919,617	2,174,005	1,995,471	2,085,881	2,805,568	2,196,108
Manitoba.....	267,856	255,646	250,055	327,212	510,789	322,312
Saskatchewan.....	570,013	569,723	217,152	312,188	648,938	463,603
Alberta.....	1,039,466	986,206	782,957	979,898	1,485,382	1,054,762
British Columbia.....					6,167	1,233
West, total.....	1,877,335	1,811,575	1,250,064	1,619,298	2,651,276	1,841,910



HOG MARKETINGS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND 1943 OBJECTIVES—*Concluded*

	1941	1942*	1943 Goal	1943 of 1942
	No.	No.		%
CANADA.....	6,225,274	6,250,000	8,000,000	128
Prince Edward Island.....	48,541	56,250	62,000	110
Nova Scotia.....	5,234	6,250	7,500	120
New Brunswick.....	23,568	25,000	25,000	100
Quebec.....	450,843	350,000	440,000	126
Ontario.....	2,330,281	2,137,500	2,570,000	102
East, total.....	2,858,467	2,575,000	3,104,500	120
Manitoba.....	526,111	550,000	690,000	125
Saskatchewan.....	857,084	881,250	1,500,000	170
Alberta.....	1,950,659	2,206,250	2,664,000	121
British Columbia.....	32,953	37,500	41,500	111
West, total.....	3,366,807	3,675,000	4,895,500	133

\* Preliminary.

## PORK PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA

		Average 1936-40	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943 <sup>2</sup>
Inspected slaughterings.....	000 hd.	3,917	6,274	6,251	8,000
Average warm dressed weight.....	lb.	148.7	153.7	163.0	163.0
Total warm dressed weight.....	000 lb.	582,310	964,282	1,018,967	1,304,000
<i>Total Production:</i>					
Meats <sup>3</sup> .....	000 lb.	446,567	751,207	794,617	1,018,302
Lard.....	000 lb.	56,354	81,669	85,358	108,100
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	20,963	34,714	36,683	46,944
<i>Total Supply available<sup>4</sup>:</i>					
Meats.....	000 lb.	455,192	745,373	814,766	1,018,302
Lard.....	000 lb.	56,130	79,839	86,031	108,100
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	20,963	34,714	36,683	46,944
<i>(Less) Exports:</i>					
Bacon.....	000 lb.	211,587	464,614	508,111	675,000
Pork (fresh, salted, canned).....	000 lb.	25,299	17,912	17,750	12,000
Lard.....	000 lb.	17,269	11,300	3,000	3,000
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	7,000 <sup>1</sup>	11,300 <sup>1</sup>	10,900	20,000
<i>Remaining for Domestic Distribution<sup>5</sup>:</i>					
Meats.....	000 lb.	218,306	262,847	288,905	331,302
Lard.....	000 lb.	38,861	68,539	83,031	105,100
Edible Offal.....	000 lb.	13,963	23,414	25,783	26,944

<sup>1</sup> Partially estimated.<sup>2</sup> Estimated on basis of goal of 8,000,000 hogs and known requirements.<sup>3</sup> Includes export bacon, edible cut-out from export hogs, and domestic carcasses less feet, tail, head bones and scrap, all reduced to cold weight.<sup>4</sup> Adjustment made for imports and storage stocks.<sup>5</sup> This now includes special wartime requirements for military contracts, ships' stores, Red Cross parcels, etc. In 1943 these extra demands will total at least 35,000,000 lb.

## Beef Cattle

On the basis of the recent trend of cattle population, the feed situation, and other factors influencing beef cattle marketings, it is considered probable that the number of cattle marketed in 1943 will total approximately 1,220,000 head. It is assumed that this number of cattle will be available for commercial slaughter in Canada less any which may be exported alive if meat supplies appear to be more than adequate to fill requirements. It is further assumed that average dressed weights of cattle slaughtered in 1943 will be higher, in view of plentiful

feed supplies, and other factors, and on this assumption an average weight of 510 pound per carcass has been applied. The total production of dressed beef on this basis will be 622 million pounds representing an increase of 135 million pounds or 28 per cent over the output from the inspected slaughter in 1942. In the latter year, however, there were additional numbers of cattle exported alive, as might also occur in 1943 if exportable surpluses should develop. The total increase in cattle output looked for in 1943, therefore, is about 8 per cent more than in 1942.

Requirements to meet retail distribution from commercial slaughter are estimated at 37 million pounds per month or 444 million pounds for 1943 (870,588 head at 510 lb.). Military requirements, ships' stores and exports to Newfoundland, the West Indies and other small countries total 83.5 million pounds (163,639 cattle). On the basis of these requirements, total marketings through commercial channels of 1,220,000 head should provide a surplus of 94.7 million pounds or 185,243 head.

CATTLE MARKETINGS OFF FARMS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND  
1943 OBJECTIVES<sup>1</sup>

—	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA.....	1,097,801	1,071,295	933,799	1,033,163	1,002,651
Prince Edward Island.....	1,927	2,954	4,730	5,431	5,719
Nova Scotia.....	1,409	1,364	1,473	1,935	1,682
New Brunswick.....	3,282	2,716	2,376	4,221	4,138
Total Maritimes.....	6,618	7,034	8,579	11,587	11,539
Quebec.....	30,850	44,706	44,757	61,691	68,264
Ontario.....	423,003	399,307	428,144	464,195	431,287
Total East.....	460,471	451,047	481,480	537,473	511,090
Manitoba.....	106,386	112,272	129,379	135,129	120,588
Saskatchewan.....	232,047	270,641	104,754	135,232	148,113
Alberta.....	298,897	237,335	218,186	210,401	208,901
British Columbia.....				14,928	13,959
Total West.....	637,330	620,248	452,319	495,690	491,561
—	5 Yr. Av. 1936-40	1941	1942 (Est)	1943 (goal)	1943 of 1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
CANADA.....	1,027,742	1,163,024	1,100,000	1,197,315	109
Prince Edward Island.....	4,152	5,491	5,500	5,775	105
Nova Scotia.....	1,573	2,495	2,200	2,310	105
New Brunswick.....	3,346	5,050	3,300	3,465	105
Total Maritimes.....	9,071	13,036	11,000	11,550	105
Quebec.....	50,054	100,104	68,200	69,905	102
Ontario.....	429,187	499,220	449,900	494,890	110
Total East.....	488,312	612,360	529,100	576,345	109
Manitoba.....	120,751	104,588	126,500	139,150	110
Saskatchewan.....	178,158	172,897	176,000	200,640	114
Alberta.....	234,744	237,260	232,100	243,705	105
British Columbia.....	5,777	35,919	36,300	38,115	105
Total West.....	539,430	550,664	570,900	621,610	109

<sup>1</sup> Commercial marketings less feeders, stockers, milkers and springers.

## BEEF: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA

	Average 1936-40	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943 <sup>2</sup>
Marketings for slaughter and export .....000 hd. (Less) Exports live cattle.....000 hd.	1,075 182	1,184 180	1,111 136	1,220 s
Remaining for domestic slaughter.....000 hd.	893	1,004	975	1,220
Average warm dressed weight..... lb.	462	467	500	510
Total warm dressed weight.....000 lb.	412,785	468,622	487,500	622,200
<i>Total Supply Available:</i> <sup>3</sup>				
Beef.....000 lb.	413,708	459,567	494,503	622,200
Edible offal.....000 lb.	21,436	24,098	23,400	25,230
(Less) Exports:				
Beef.....000 lb.	8,486	7,481	14,600	12,000
<i>Remaining For Domestic Distribution</i> <sup>4</sup>				
Beef.....000 lb.	405,222	452,086	479,903	610,200 <sup>5</sup>
Edible Offal.....000 lb.	21,436	24,098	23,400	25,230

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimate.<sup>2</sup> Estimated from probable production in 1943.<sup>3</sup> Adjustmentmade for imports and storage stocks. <sup>4</sup> Now includes special wartime requirements for military contracts, ships' stores, Red Cross parcels, etc., amounting in 1943 to over 70,000,000 lb. (140,000 live cattle).<sup>5</sup> This includes cattle which might be exported alive if there is any surplus above total meat requirements.

## Veal Calves

The number of veal calves which will become available for slaughter or export in 1943 is estimated at 720,000 head. This figure is lower than 1942, since increased dairy and beef production is likely to result in smaller marketings of calves in the immediate future. Based on an average yield of 110 pounds per animal, a total of 79.2 million pounds of dressed veal would be produced if all calves from the estimated total of 720,000 head are slaughtered in Canada.

Domestic requirements for veal in Canada in 1943 are estimated at 80 million pounds, the same as in 1942, with an additional 390,000 pounds needed for ships' stores and other special purposes. Prospective supplies, therefore, do not fully equal theoretical requirements and it would appear that no appreciable surplus of calves for export alive may be available.

## CALVES MARKETING OFF FARMS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA.....	680,062	859,258	748,321	795,402	818,670
Prince Edward Island.....	2,097	2,184	2,985	5,733	7,298
Nova Scotia.....	1,150	1,126	1,407	3,643	3,357
New Brunswick.....	5,813	8,251	10,084	16,883	20,800
Total Maritimes.....	9,060	11,561	14,476	26,259	31,455
Quebec.....	113,784	138,773	143,658	168,734	196,497
Ontario.....	277,801	302,328	284,831	301,815	290,310
Total East.....	400,648	452,662	442,965	496,808	518,262
Manitoba.....	81,783	101,276	110,320	108,771	111,000
Saskatchewan.....	88,525	166,080	74,166	75,346	83,500
Alberta.....	109,106	139,240	120,870	113,139	103,739
British Columbia.....				1,338	2,169
Total West.....	279,414	406,596	305,356	298,594	300,403

**CALVES MARKETING OFF FARMS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND 1943  
OBJECTIVES—Concluded**

—	5 Yr. Av. 1936-40	1941	1942 (Est)	1943 (goal)	1943 of 1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
CANADA.....	780,342	828,639	780,000	769,098	99
Prince Edward Island.....	4,059	4,586	6,240	6,240	100
Nova Scotia.....	2,137	4,328	3,120	2,808	90
New Brunswick.....	12,366	20,727	17,940	15,249	85
Total Maritimes.....	18,562	29,641	27,300	24,297	89
Quebec.....	152,289	237,078	221,520	221,520	100
Ontario.....	291,418	298,776	286,260	286,260	100
Total East.....	462,269	565,495	535,080	532,077	99
Manitoba.....	102,630	87,390	87,360	82,992	95
Saskatchewan.....	97,523	77,091	67,860	60,000	88
Alberta.....	117,219	95,286	86,580	90,309	105
British Columbia.....	701	3,377	3,120	3,120	100
Total West.....	318,073	263,144	244,920	237,021	99

**VEAL: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA**

—	Average 1936-40	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943 <sup>2</sup>
Marketings for slaughter and export.....000 hd.	749	780	739	720
(Less) Exports live animals.....000 hd.	72	61	54	.....
Remaining for Domestic Slaughter.....000 hd.	677	719	685	720
Average warm dressed weight.....lb.	107	109	110	110
Total warm dressed weight.....000 lb.	72,565	78,197	76,877	79,200
Total Supply Available For Domestic Distribution <sup>3</sup> —				
Veal.....000 lb.	72,565	75,980	79,742	78,700
Edible offal.....000 lb.	5,413	5,749	5,480	5,760

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimate.      <sup>2</sup> Estimated on basis of probable production in 1943.      <sup>3</sup> Adjustment made for imports and storage stocks. Domestic needs now include special wartime requirements such as ships' stores, etc., estimated in 1943 at 390,000 lb. (3,545 calves).

### Sheep and Lambs

In response to the increased demand for wool, and other factors, numbers of sheep on Canadian farms have been increasing. As a result, it is expected that the commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs in 1943 may total about 900,000 head. This is a fairly substantial increase over 1942.

On the basis of an average warm dressed weight of 45 pounds, total production of mutton and lamb should run to approximately 40.5 million pounds, as against total estimated domestic requirements, including military and ships' supplies of 37.8 million pounds. There should, therefore, be a net surplus of mutton and lamb of about 2.8 million pounds, which would more than offset any possible shortage in supplies of veal.



**SHEEP AND LAMBS MARKETED OFF FARMS BY PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND 1943 OBJECTIVES**

—	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>CANADA</b> .....	812,177	798,479	758,587	744,062	772,241
Prince Edward Island.....	6,513	7,933	9,984	9,208	7,715
Nova Scotia.....	1,948	490	1,429	487	727
New Brunswick.....	7,005	7,599	7,258	8,463	6,930
Total Maritimes.....	15,466	16,022	18,671	18,158	15,372
Quebec.....	123,239	129,511	129,027	126,089	122,916
Ontario.....	251,973	248,205	249,266	220,358	226,485
Total East.....	390,678	393,738	396,964	364,605	364,773
Manitoba.....	81,055	83,196	89,023	89,815	98,511
Saskatchewan.....	93,688	101,986	72,995	63,807	80,156
Alberta.....	246,756	219,559	199,605	223,791	192,681
British Columbia.....				2,144	36,120
Total West.....	421,459	404,741	361,623	379,557	407,468

—	5 Yr. Av. 1936-40	1941	1942 (Est.)	1943 (goal)	1943 of 1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
<b>CANADA</b> .....	777,109	829,606	802,000	900,686	112
Prince Edward Island.....	8,271	7,659	8,822	10,145	115
Nova Scotia.....	1,016	136	4,812	6,015	125
New Brunswick.....	7,451	6,593	5,614	6,175	110
Total Maritimes.....	16,738	14,388	19,248	22,335	116
Quebec.....	126,156	147,138	166,816	183,498	110
Ontario.....	239,257	244,740	204,510	245,412	120
Total East.....	382,151	406,266	390,574	451,245	115
Manitoba.....	88,320	90,846	88,220	101,453	115
Saskatchewan.....	82,526	83,452	75,388	75,388	100
Alberta.....	218,478	213,832	209,332	230,254	110
British Columbia.....	7,633	35,270	38,496	42,346	110
Total West.....	394,958	423,400	411,426	449,441	109

**MUTTON AND LAMB: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA**

—	—	Average 1936-40	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943 <sup>2</sup>
Inspected slaughterings.....	000 head	803	832	804	900
Average warm dressed weight.....	000 lb.	42	45	45	45
Total warm dressed weight.....	000 lb.	33,943	37,132	36,000	40,500
<i>Total Supply Available</i> <sup>3</sup> —					
Mutton and Lamb.....	000 lb.	35,222	38,421	40,282	41,200
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	1,686	1,746	1,689	1,877
(Less) Exports—					
Mutton and Lamb.....	000 lb.	221	349	588	600
<i>Remaining for Domestic Distribution</i> <sup>4</sup> —					
Mutton and Lamb.....	000 lb.	35,001	38,072	39,694	40,600
Edible offal.....	000 lb.	1,686	1,746	1,689	1,877

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimate.<sup>2</sup> Estimated from probable production for 1943.<sup>3</sup> Adjustmentmade for imports and storage stocks. <sup>4</sup> Now includes special wartime requirements for military contracts, ships' stores, etc., which for 1943 are estimated at nearly 9,000,000 lb. (196,000 carcasses).

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

The total production of milk necessary to meet estimated requirements for the calendar year 1943 is estimated at 18,500 million pounds. This represents an increase of approximately 1,000 million pounds or 5·7 per cent over the estimated total production of 1942. The above total requirement includes milk in all its forms for civilian requirements in Canada, the Department of Munitions and Supply (Army, Navy and Air Force), ships' stores, Red Cross, export commitments to the United Kingdom and probable exports to other Empire countries. The greatest proportion of the increase in total milk is being asked for in the form of butter. In view of the difficulty dairymen are experiencing in maintaining production because of the labour shortage, no provision was made for an increase in the consumption of fluid milk in the establishment of the 1943 production goals. A continuation of the expansion in industrial activity, combined with a reduction in the price of fluid milk, makes it probable that the demand for fluid milk in urban communities will be increased in 1943. This increased demand may be partially offset by a reduction in the amount of milk consumed on farms.

In arriving at the 1943 production goals for all milk, it was assumed that the output of farm-made butter, farm-made cheese and ice cream would remain at approximately the same level as in 1942. Similarly, it was estimated that the use of whole milk for feeding to live stock would remain about the same as in the previous year.

### Creamery Butter

In arriving at the desirable output of creamery butter for 1943, provision was made for an expansion in the requirements of butter for the Department of Munitions and Supply, ships' stores, and Red Cross boxes. Civilian requirements were placed at approximately the same level of consumption as in 1942. Provision was also made for the restoration of the stock position at the end of the year comparable with that which obtained over the 5-year period, 1936 to 1940.

#### CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	Production		1943 Goal	1943 of 1942
	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>		
	(thousand pounds)			%
CANADA.....	286,109	283,000	322,980	114
Prince Edward Island.....	2,651	3,560	3,910	110
Nova Scotia.....	6,525	6,710	7,380	110
New Brunswick.....	4,536	4,900	5,390	110
Quebec.....	76,461	72,200	79,420	110
Ontario.....	86,345	80,970	93,115	115
Manitoba.....	31,087	31,200	36,500	117
Saskatchewan.....	37,127	41,000	48,000	117
Alberta.....	35,316	36,800	43,050	117
British Columbia.....	6,061	5,660	6,220	110

<sup>1</sup> December 1942 estimated.

The greatest percentage of expansion in production in 1943 is expected in the Prairie Provinces. Although the percentage increase over 1942 is slightly lower in Ontario, the greatest increase in volume is looked for from this province.

## Factory Cheese

Although some increase is expected in domestic consumption of cheese in 1943 and the amount needed for export and other military requirements will be slightly higher, no increase in cheese production is considered necessary in 1943. Stocks on hand at the beginning of 1943 are abnormally high and a substantial reduction in these stocks can occur during the year to meet any increase in demand.

FACTORY CHEESE PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	Production		1943 Goal	1943 of 1942
	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>		
	(thousand pounds)			%
CANADA.....	148,913	202,000	201,807	100
Prince Edward Island.....	691	863	863	100
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....	763	1,293	1,100	85
Quebec.....	36,769	63,700	63,700	100
Ontario.....	102,765	126,034	126,034	100
Manitoba.....	3,672	4,918	4,918	100
Saskatchewan.....	391	425	425	100
Alberta.....	3,141	3,812	3,812	100
British Columbia.....	721	955	955	100

<sup>1</sup> December 1942 estimated.

The 1943 objectives call for the maintenance of production at the 1942 level in all provinces except New Brunswick where provision has been made for a reduction of 15 per cent as compared with 1942.

## Concentrated Milk Products

The production of evaporated milk in Canada has been expanding rapidly over the past few years and with an expected increase in demand in 1943, a production goal calling for an increase of 5 per cent has been set. In the case of condensed milk the loss of certain important markets in the Far East has resulted in a decrease in the total demand for this product and consequently a reduction of about 27 per cent from the 1942 output has been called for in 1943. A sharp increase in the requirements of powdered whole milk, particularly for Red Cross and Service Club shipments to the United Kingdom necessitates an increase of about 41 per cent in the production of this product.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

### EVAPORATED MILK

	Production			1943 of 1942
	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943 Goal	
	(thousand pounds)			%
CANADA.....	166,912	182,000	190,447	105
Nova Scotia.....	2,483	2,000	2,000	100
Quebec.....	30,928	45,000	48,700	108
Ontario.....	96,147	94,000	97,973	104
Alberta.....	8,783	12,000	12,574	105
British Columbia.....	28,571	29,000	29,200	101

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES—*Concluded*

## CONDENSED MILK

	Production			1943 of 1942
	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	1943 Goal	
	(thousand pounds)			%
CANADA.....	24,662	24,210	17,613	73
Nova Scotia.....	538	810	810	100
Quebec.....	9,995	9,100	7,000	77
Ontario.....	14,129	14,300	9,803	68

## POWDERED MILK (WHOLE)

CANADA.....	8,601	11,500	16,200	141
Quebec.....	44	70	100	143
Ontario.....	8,557	11,430	16,100	141

<sup>1</sup> December 1942 estimated.

The production of all these products is mainly centred in Ontario, although Quebec supplies substantial quantities of evaporated and condensed milk.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

## Eggs

The production objective for eggs in 1943 is 345 million dozen, an increase of 26 per cent over 1942 and 41 per cent over 1941. This goal is based on the following estimated requirements:—

Munitions and Supply.....	7,572,000 dozen
Exports, ex United Kingdom.....	1,000,000 “
Ship store.....	817,796 “
United Kingdom estimated requirements.....	63,000,000 “
Domestic consumption.....	282,083,600 “
Reserve stock.....	11,000,000 “

Canada's endeavour in setting a production objective is to supply all ordinary requirements of the domestic market and such quantities as Britain may require. Largest increases are called for in the Prairie Provinces which are the logical area for greatest poultry expansion in Canada. Feed is more generally available. Young stock grows more rapidly and the continued dry cold weather is an advantage rather than a handicap to maximum egg production.

## EGG PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	1941	1942 <sup>1</sup>	Goal 1943	1943 of 1942
	(In thousands of dozen)			%
CANADA.....	244,154	274,495	345,000	126
Prince Edward Island.....	3,539	4,118	5,000	125
Nova Scotia.....	5,056	4,941	6,000	120
New Brunswick.....	4,703	4,666	5,500	120
Quebec.....	35,921	39,253	48,000	122
Ontario.....	80,690	98,269	122,500	125
Manitoba.....	22,507	24,979	33,000	132
Saskatchewan.....	42,735	46,939	60,000	128
Alberta.....	28,158	34,586	45,000	130
British Columbia.....	20,845	16,744	20,000	119

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimate.



## EGGS: PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRADE

	Average 1936-40	1941	Estimated 1942	Suggested 1943
	(In thousands of dozen)			
Farm production.....	221,879	244,154	274,495	345,000
Other.....	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500
Total.....	242,379	264,654	294,995	365,500
Imports.....	663	313	25	.....
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	4,272	4,582	5,309	5,400
Total.....	247,314	269,549	300,329	370,900
Exports.....	3,380	16,276	38,000	63,000
	243,934	253,273	262,329	307,900
Stocks, Dec. 31.....	4,517	5,309	5,400	11,000
Domestic disappearance.....	239,417	247,964	256,929	296,900

The following is a statement of the export quotas allocated by provinces for 1942, the amount shipped and suggested quotas for 1943:—

## EXPORT EGGS FOR BRITAIN

	Quota 1942	Quantity shipped	Suggested quota 1943
	(cases)	(cases)	(cases)
Maritimes.....	10,000	11,966	40,000
Quebec.....	80,000	27,098	60,000
Ontario.....	580,000	507,873	850,000
Manitoba.....	300,000	190,932	350,000
Saskatchewan.....	250,000	279,147	500,000
Alberta.....	200,000	201,584	250,000
British Columbia.....	80,000	32,598	50,000
Total.....	1,500,000	1,251,198	2,100,000

## Poultry Meats

A Canadian production goal of 293.0 million pounds of dressed chicken for meat is suggested for 1943. This is an increase of 25 per cent over 1942 and 51 per cent over 1941.

## POULTRY MEATS PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

## HENS AND CHICKENS

	Production 1941	Production 1942 <sup>(1)</sup>	Goal 1943	1943 of 1942
	(In thousands of pounds)			%
CANADA.....	193,288	235,364	293,058	125
Prince Edward Island.....	2,389	3,000	5,000	167
Nova Scotia.....	3,310	4,160	6,000	144
New Brunswick.....	3,286	3,939	4,900	124
Quebec.....	24,172	27,348	40,000	146
Ontario.....	65,248	69,976	80,000	114
Manitoba.....	17,202	21,713	30,000	138
Saskatchewan.....	28,949	39,381	50,000	127
Alberta.....	23,704	25,890	33,000	127
British Columbia.....	8,333	8,904	10,000	112
Elsewhere.....	16,695	31,053	34,158	110

POULTRY MEATS PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES—*Concluded*

## TURKEYS

	Production 1941	Production 1942 <sup>(1)</sup>	Goal 1943	1943 of 1942
	(In thousands of pounds)			%
CANADA.....	29,059	38,221	43,083	113
Prince Edward Island.....	134	144	150	104
Nova Scotia.....	130	150	150	100
New Brunswick.....	300	418	500	120
Quebec.....	1,550	1,841	2,500	136
Ontario.....	6,102	6,169	7,000	113
Manitoba.....	5,386	7,953	9,000	113
Saskatchewan.....	8,997	14,544	15,000	103
Alberta.....	5,937	6,269	8,000	128
British Columbia.....	379	480	500	104
Elsewhere.....	144	253	283	112

(1) Preliminary estimate.

Due to the increased domestic demand for poultry and the keen demand from the United States there is now no concern about an over-supply. In fact there is a market for more than will be available. There is reason to believe as well, that with the increasing demand both at home and for export to United States that there will be a market for the duration of the war for any additional stocks of poultry that may result from the effort toward increased egg production.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The importance of fruits and vegetables in the diet demands that adequate supplies be provided. Future export requirements for fresh, processed or dehydrated products are undetermined but if these should be substantial domestic supplies would be curtailed or reduced. It appears desirable, therefore, to increase wherever possible, the production of fruits and vegetables to protect both domestic and export requirements.

## Fruit

On the basis of the 1943 estimates, the total supply of fresh fruit produced in Canada will approximate 899,750,000 pounds which is considerably in excess of the estimated requirements of 848,126,000 pounds. The 1943 figure does not take into consideration probable exports or quantities required for processing as there does not seem to be any useful purpose in attempting to estimate exports or processing which may be regulated by wartime Boards.

## PRODUCTION OF FRESH AND PROCESSED FRUIT

	5-year average 1936-40	1941	1942	Estimated 1943
	(Bushels)			
<i>Apples—</i>				
Production.....	14,441,500	10,735,000	12,118,000	14,000,000
Processed.....	3,160,500	2,233,800		
<i>Pears—</i>				
Production.....	539,200	517,000	573,100	550,000
Processed.....	244,200	200,200		
<i>Plums and Prunes—</i>				
Production.....	215,700	447,100	329,100	350,000
Processed.....	55,700	186,100		

PRODUCTION OF FRESH AND PROCESSED FRUIT—*Concluded*

	5-year average 1936-40	1941	1942	Estimated 1943
(Bushels)				
<i>Peaches</i> —				
Production.....	703,300	932,900	997,500	900,000
Processed.....	258,945	446,700	.....	.....
<i>Apricots</i> —				
Production.....	46,400	63,300	89,300	75,000
Processed.....	8,000	27,400	.....	.....
<i>Cherries</i> —				
Production.....	186,000	279,500	304,700	300,000
Processed.....	92,800	206,000	.....	.....
(Pounds)				
<i>Strawberries</i> —				
Production.....	24,347,500	21,189,900	17,030,100	15,000,000
Processed.....	7,712,400	11,274,100	.....	.....
<i>Raspberries</i> —				
Production.....	9,617,600	7,901,800	8,301,900	8,000,000
Processed.....	3,435,600	3,088,600	.....	.....
<i>Loganberries</i> —				
Production.....	1,911,700	2,013,500	1,750,000	1,750,000
Processed.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,696,600	.....	.....
<i>Grapes</i> —				
Production.....	44,319,300	47,151,300	74,834,000	50,000,000
Processed.....	29,623,200	35,994,700	.....	.....
TOTAL—Net Fresh (Domestic).....	660,470,500	518,497,700	.....	.....
Imports—Fresh (Oranges) ( <sup>2</sup> ).....	215,519,500	245,451,500	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	875,990,000	763,949,200	839,726,000	899,750,000
Estimated Fresh Fruit Requirements.....			.....	848,126,000

(<sup>1</sup>) Not available.(<sup>2</sup>) Converted on the basis of 35 lb. per cubic foot.

## Potatoes

A production goal of 70 million bushels of potatoes has been set for 1943. On the basis of a five-year (1936-40) average yield of 125 bushels per acre, a total acreage of 560,000 acres is required to meet this objective. This is an 11 per cent increase over 1942 plantings. Largest increases are called for in the areas of commercial production in proximity to large consuming centres and processing plants.

## POTATO ACREAGE AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

	1941	1942	Goal 1943	1943 of 1942
	acres	acres	acres	%
CANADA.....	507,100	505,900	560,000	111
Prince Edward Island.....	39,900	37,000	42,920	116
Nova Scotia.....	18,500	20,800	23,920	115
New Brunswick.....	47,800	50,500	58,580	116
Quebec.....	153,000	157,000	172,700	110
Ontario.....	120,300	122,000	134,200	110
Manitoba.....	35,000	29,000	31,900	110
Saskatchewan.....	47,000	46,000	48,300	105
Alberta.....	30,000	28,500	29,925	105
British Columbia.....	15,600	15,100	17,516	116

In normal times a crop of 65 million bushels has provided seed and food slightly in excess of minimum nutritional requirements after shrinkage is allowed for in the form of waste and potatoes fed on farms. Due to the increasing demand by consumers for table potatoes and the growing needs for the dehydrated product and potato starch, it is estimated that a crop at least equal to the 1942 production, is needed in 1943. The yield in 1942 was unusually high, therefore the average yield was used in estimating acreage objectives.

Production	5-year average (1936-40)	1941	1942	Goal 1943
Acreage.....	523,580	507,100	505,900	560,000
Yield (bus.).....	125	128	138	125
Total Production..... (000 bus.)	65,597	65,087	70,162	70,000
Certified seed.....	4,787			
Exports.....	973			
Starch.....	434			
Table stock seed.....	8,750			
Shrinkage (est. 20%).....	12,162	27,106		
Available to consumers.....	38,491			
Requirements—				
Civilian..... (000 bus.)	33,806			
M. & S.....	1,768	35,574		

### Tomatoes

An increase in processed tomatoes is needed in 1943 to meet minimum requirements. Any increase in plantings should be in the commercial acreage within easy access of processing establishments.

A substantial saving in labour and a greater yield per ton can be expected by processing more juice, which is almost entirely a mechanical process. Plants already equipped for juice production were not all operating at capacity in 1942. Juice is equally as good as canned tomatoes for soups and this fact should be brought to the attention of consumers. It is desirable to stimulate the home canning in glass containers of both canned tomatoes and juice to offset the probable shortage of imported fruit juices.

Production	1941	1942	Goal 1943
Production, Que., Ont. and B.C. est. (fresh tons).....	367,061	325,000	
Acreage, Que., Ont. and B.C. est. (acres).....	45,103		

### REQUIREMENTS

Civilian.....	446,000 (fresh tons)
M. & S.....	14,173 “
Total.....	460,173 “

While complete figures on acreage and production are not available, it is estimated that the processing acreage in 1942 was 7 per cent less than in 1941 but the pack will be down about 25 per cent. This was due to the labour shortage in the field and the dependence in canneries on manual labour for putting up the canned tomato pack. It is estimated that if all tomatoes could have been harvested and processed, the 1942 pack would have equalled that of 1941.



## Green Vegetables

An increase in acreage appears desirable in all kinds of green vegetables, celery excepted, in order to guarantee a production level at least equal to 1942. A general increase is desirable in cabbage because of easy storage on farms and high vitamin content. Dehydration requirements will also probably be higher. An unlimited supply of metal containers has been assured for peas, snap beans and corn and every effort should be made to produce as much as canners can process. The storage situation possibly warrants the prohibition of any commercial cold storage of celery as the space is needed for products of higher vitamin values and longer storage season. A reduction in the allocation of metal containers will increase supplies of asparagus for fresh consumption.

Year 1941	Production	Imports	Total
	tons	tons	tons
Lettuce (Head).....	21,000	21,858	42,858
Celery.....	29,405	10,805	40,210
Spinach.....	10,000	3,043	13,043
Cabbage.....	55,400	10,978	66,378
Cucumbers.....	6,800	584	7,384
Cauliflower.....	10,600	2,455	13,055
Peas.....	40,000	917	40,917
Beans.....	10,000	1,742	11,742
Asparagus.....	5,500	654	6,154
	188,705	53,036	241,741

Requirements—212,789 tons.

Although figures are incomplete, by using available material, an attempt has been made in the above table (1941 figures Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia only) to see how closely estimated commercial production plus imports approaches vegetable requirements.

## Root Vegetables

Production statistics are inadequate and provide no indication of the relationship between supplies and requirements. On the whole, 1943 crops will need to be at least equal to 1942 and to ensure production on this level, some increase in acreage would appear necessary. Dehydration requirements will need substantial quantities of carrots and should export demand develop, this will also reduce available supplies for home consumption. The turnip acreage should be increased to ensure an adequate supply of vegetables and as a possible substitute for other root vegetables and potatoes should shortages develop.

Requirements—Civilian.....	699,168 tons
M & S.....	31,926 "
Total.....	<u>731,094</u> "

## VEGETABLE AND FIELD ROOT SEEDS

The production goals for 1943 call for substantial increases of all kinds of seed. They are based on the aim to produce as much of the domestic requirements as possible with enough in addition to fill the United Kingdom contracts.

### VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION, REQUIREMENTS AND GOALS

	Production		Stocks (*) 1942-43	Domestic require- ments	1943 export contracts	1943 (*) production goal
	3-year average 1939-41	1942 (1)				
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Asparagus.....	156	179	179	(3)		300
Bean.....	308,939	645,000	945,000	450,000	275,000	800,000
Beet.....	6,688	27,000	55,800	82,000	75,820	157,800
Cabbage.....	2,441	7,000	13,600	13,000	5,400	27,200
Carrot.....	26,577	209,000	238,800	73,000	238,260	311,300
Cauliflower.....	298	3,000	4,000	2,000	11,650	13,300
Celery.....		6	400	1,000		
Citron.....	353	514	1,900	1,300		1,300
Cress.....						
Corn, sweet.....	27,946	30,000	130,000	530,000		500,000
Cucumber.....	3,038	10,000	28,000	34,000	2,000	36,000
Dill.....	240	(3)		(3)		
Eggplant.....	23	(3)		(3)		
Leek.....	5	6,510	7,000	(3)	9,388	10,000
Lettuce.....	1,381	50,000	60,800	17,000	50,340	70,000
Mangel.....	25,418	235,000	249,700	215,000		309,700
Marrow, vegetable.....	650	10,600	10,600			25,000
Melon, musk.....	319	190	1,700	3,100		3,000
Melon, water.....	504	1,000	3,200	4,000		4,000
Onion.....	44,431	113,000	120,000	95,000	316,423	316,400
Parsley.....	23					
Parsnip.....	5,167	19,500	27,500	16,500	11,740	28,200
Pea.....	6,129,459	12,600,000	19,725,000	7,500,000	923,448	14,000,000
Pepper.....	92	120	500	650		650
Pumpkin.....	1,103	24,000	48,000	5,400		5,400
Radish.....	17,404	190,000	238,500	63,000	151,510	214,500
Spinach.....	11,132	53,000	90,000	43,700	10,500	54,200
Squash.....	1,297	3,000	9,400			3,000
Swiss chard.....	180	305	1,800	4,600	200	5,000
Tomato.....	1,408	7,000	9,500	7,200	1,400	8,600
Turnip, swede.....	23,297	100,400	120,800	165,000	1,500	196,300

(1) Preliminary. (2) Includes imports and carryover. (3) Not available. (4) 1943 goals are based on domestic requirements plus export commitments, without taking into account probable imports. Any imports will reduce the goals accordingly.

The estimates of vegetable and field root seed production include that portion of the crop which moves through commercial channels. Commercial production, until 1939, was in the main concentrated in British Columbia, although a considerable volume of swede and mangel seed was also grown in the Maritime Provinces.

With the outbreak of war and the cutting off of European supplies, the Dominion and Provincial Governments initiated a program to increase production in areas where conditions were suitable. A result of the program was a rapid increase in production from 1939 to 1942. The 1942 estimates are based on prospects earlier in the season and yields in some cases may not be realized. These estimates, therefore, are subject to revision. Export contracts for the 1942 crop were based on expectations prior to harvesting, and bookings in some instances will not be delivered if sufficient supplies are to be retained for Canadian requirements.

## Seed for Hay and Pasture

There now exists a definite shortage of alsike and red clover in Canada. With high prices in the United States imports of these seeds are not likely. It is felt, however, that with careful use of seed and substitution present supplies can be extended to meet Canadian requirements. The supplies of other seeds, however, are more than sufficient for all domestic needs. An active demand exists for alfalfa, alsike, and red clover seed. There is an expanding need for more acreage planted to grass and legumes to furnish pasture and hay for the increasing beef and dairy herds and sheep flocks.

### HAY AND PASTURE SEED PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

#### ALFALFA

	Production 1941	Production 1942 (1)	Goal 1943	1943 of 1942
	lb.	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA.....	8,803,000	5,894,100	9,000,000	153
Quebec.....		50,000	75,000	150
Ontario.....	1,900,000	1,923,000	2,000,000	104
Manitoba.....	1,290,000	1,196,500	1,200,000	100
Saskatchewan.....	5,000,000	800,000	3,650,000	456
Alberta.....	570,000	1,850,000	2,000,000	108
British Columbia.....	43,000	74,600	75,000	101

#### RED CLOVER

CANADA.....	6,210,000	2,880,500	6,500,000	226
Maritime Provinces.....	20,000	48,000	50,000	104
Quebec.....	21,000	351,500	350,000	100
Ontario.....	5,910,000	1,690,000	5,330,000	315
Manitoba.....	14,000	71,000	70,000	99
Alberta.....	200,000	400,000	400,000	100
British Columbia.....	45,000	320,000	300,000	94

#### ALSIKE

CANADA.....	5,194,000	1,212,300	3,500,000	289
Quebec.....			100,000	
Ontario.....	4,950,000	217,000	2,480,000	1,142
Manitoba.....	26,000	167,300	170,000	102
Saskatchewan.....	1,000			
Alberta.....	205,000	578,000	500,000	87
British Columbia.....	12,000	250,000	250,000	100

#### SWEET CLOVER

CANADA.....	2,718,000	4,959,000	5,500,000	111
Quebec.....		25,000	25,000	
Ontario.....	675,000	628,000	675,000	108
Manitoba.....	1,523,000	1,808,000	1,550,000	86
Saskatchewan.....	200,000	750,000	1,500,000	200
Alberta.....	320,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	100

(1) Subject to revision.

The estimates of production included in this report represent predominantly that portion of the crop that moves through the usual commercial channels. It is believed that the quantities retained by the farmers remain fairly constant year after year. The estimates of acreage are not included, since they bear no relationship to production data.

#### PRODUCTION OF SEED FOR HAY AND PASTURE, REQUIREMENTS AND GOALS

Kinds	Production		Supplies inc. carry- over and imports	Estimated exports 1942-43	Estimated domestic require- ments	Production goal 1943
	1936-40	1942 (²)				
			(thousand pounds)			
Alfalfa.....	4,003	5,894	5,954	2,500	2,400	9,000
Alsike.....	3,130	1,212	1,962	380	2,000	3,500
Red clover.....	2,934	2,880	3,105	.....	4,000	6,500
Sweet clover.....	7,328	4,959	5,509	2,500	2,000	5,500
Timothy.....	5,340	15,180	16,300	3,000	8,000	8,000
Canadian blue grass.....	181	300	300	126	100	(maintained)
Crested wheat grass.....	1,522	1,871	2,221	1,500	300	"
Brome grass.....	2,849	11,177	11,827	7,000	400	"
Western rye grass.....	73	166	306	200	5	"
Creeping red fescue.....	21	225	225	200	2	"
Bent grasses.....	17	71	104	45	(¹)	"
Kentucky blue grass.....	.....	120	790	74	(¹)	"

(1) No data available. (2) Subject to revision.

The total volume of legume hay seeds in 1942 is below the five-year (1936-1940) average for Canada. While the sweet clover crop is substantially above the 1941 harvest, alfalfa, alsike, and red clover all produced smaller crops, due to unfavourable weather conditions. The grass-seed crops, on the other hand, are all well above the 1936-1940 average. The timothy crop is of exceptional size, more than three times that of 1941. Canadian blue grass and the bent grasses also showed substantial increases over the previous crops, although they are relatively less important. The only grass-seed crop showing a reduction from the previous year is crested wheat grass. The great increase in grass-seed production this year, made up chiefly of timothy, can be directly attributed to the fact that yields of hay were generally better than in 1941, with the result that larger acreages than usual were left for seed.

## TOBACCO

In order to ensure adequate reserves against anticipated consumption it is estimated that a production of 100 million pounds (green weight) is desirable in 1943. On the basis of total annual disappearance, stocks for all types at September 30, 1942 were only equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years' supply, whereas adequate reserves require  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years' supply. This depletion of stocks is due mainly to the unprecedented increase in the volume of sales of finished tobacco products.

Heavy increases in the consumption of cigarettes in Canada, a tremendous volume of ships' stores and exports to armed forces abroad, which are estimated at about six million pounds for the current year, have been the main factors in the increased sales. There has been a decided expansion in the amount of domestic leaf taken for manufacture during the past six years from 36.4 million pounds (re-dried weight) in the year ended September 30, 1937, to 57.5 million pounds in 1942, an increase of approximately 58 per cent. The rate of expansion during this period was about 10 per cent per year until 1941 when it rose to 15 per cent with a further slight increase in 1942. An additional factor in the increase in requirements for domestic leaf has been the almost complete cessation of imports. The total area necessary to produce Canadian requirements, with yields in 1943 equal to the 1938-42 average yields, is estimated at 87,410 acres.

## TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND 1943 OBJECTIVES

## PRODUCTION

	Flue-cured	Burley	Dark	Cigar leaf	Pipe (all types)	Total
			('000 pounds) (1)			
5-year average 1938-42.....	67,655	11,614	2,620	4,813	2,867	89,561
1942.....	69,000	10,220	1,978	3,900	1,355	86,453
1943 requirements.....	80,000	12,000	2,000	4,500	1,500	100,000
		ACREAGE				
5-year average 1938-42.....	59,990	9,007	2,000	4,359	3,003	78,359
1942.....	62,600	7,860	1,550	3,900	1,570	77,480
1943 goal.....	70,920	9,310	1,530	4,080	1,570	87,410

(1) Green weight.

**Factors Affecting Production in 1943.**—The majority of farms now producing tobacco have sufficient equipment to carry through the 1943 season. With regard to fertilizer supplies, although the number of fertilizer analyses has been reduced from six to four, the same tonnage will be available as was allocated to the industry in 1942.

Increases in the minimum average prices set for the 1942 crop, amounting to 3.75 cents per pound in the case of flue-cured and 2.5 cents per pound for burley tobacco, should offer some inducement to the growers to increase flue-cured and burly acreage in 1943, provided labour requirements can be met.

The increase in acreage is suggested on condition that the increase will take place on tobacco land and will not encroach on essential food crops or fertilizer required in their production.

Extensive travelling during the appraisal and buying seasons is essential if the highly developed appraisal system of marketing the crop is to function properly. Suitable provision should be made early in the season for an adequate supply of gasoline for this purpose.

## SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE OF TOBACCO

Marketing year ending September 30	Stocks of leaf first of year	Produc- tion	Im- ports (1)	Supplies	Exports (1)	(2) Domestic con- sumption	Carry- over
			(Thousand pounds re-dried weight)				
<i>Average 1937 to 1941—</i>							
Flue-cured.....	48,305	48,480	2,615	99,400	11,510	31,383	56,507
Other types.....	27,114	19,097	1,116	47,327	4,159	15,800	27,368
Total.....	75,419	67,577	3,731	146,727	15,669	47,183	83,875
<i>1942—</i>							
Flue-cured.....	77,585	63,194	469	141,248	12,752	43,049	85,447
Other types.....	30,865	16,231	1,170	48,266	3,695	16,172	28,399
Total.....	108,450	79,425	1,639	189,514	16,447	59,221	113,846
<i>1943—</i>							
Flue-cured.....	85,447	60,375	300	146,122	8,300	52,000	85,822
Other types.....	28,399	14,957	700	44,056	2,100	16,000	25,956
Total.....	113,846	75,332	1,000	190,178	10,400	68,000	111,778

(1) Including manufactured products.

(2) Includes civilian and military.



## HONEY

All the honey that can be produced next season, with present equipment and labour, will be necessary to meet requirements in 1943-44. The present domestic market is experiencing the greatest strength since the years immediately following the last war due no doubt to greatly increased pay rolls, restrictions on sugar and comparative shortages of other sweet foods. Unprecedented quantities have been purchased by industrial users for use as a sugar substitute. This demand is expected to continue through 1943 and 1944.

### HONEY PRODUCTION IN CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

	Average 1936-40	1941	1942
	lb.	lb.	lb.
CANADA.....	29,117,800	27,487,700	23,205,900
Prince Edward Island.....	14,600	12,200	32,900
Nova Scotia.....	65,100	82,600	60,000
New Brunswick.....	81,200	124,800	225,000
Quebec.....	4,312,000	3,042,600	2,740,300
Ontario.....	11,595,000	12,000,000	7,800,000
Manitoba.....	6,698,800	4,920,000	3,367,000
Saskatchewan.....	2,903,500	2,966,500	4,947,100
Alberta.....	2,165,600	3,120,000	2,700,000
British Columbia.....	1,282,000	1,169,000	1,333,600

A greater than normal increase in the number of persons keeping bees and the number of colonies kept can reasonably be expected in 1943. However, a limiting factor and one which could seriously curtail honey production would be further restrictions on gasoline, oil and tires, in view of the fact that large operators must spread their colonies over many miles of countryside, necessitating constant use of motor vehicles. Any tightening up of the labour situation might also curtail production, although this does not loom as a particularly serious factor at the moment. Another possible factor limiting production is Administrator's Order A395 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which restricts the manufacture of bee supplies to 25 per cent of the quantity manufactured in 1940 in the case of metalware, and to 100 per cent of the quantity manufactured in 1940 in the case of wooden articles.

### SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE OF HONEY

Marketing year beginning August 1	Stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Supplies	Exports	Domestic con- sumption	Carry- over
	(thousand pounds)						
Average 1936-40.....	867	29,118	638	30,623	5,102	24,714	807
1941.....	708	27,472	292	28,472	4,645	23,539	288
1942.....	288	(1)19,836	(2)0	20,124	(2)11	20,113	(2)0

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Three months.

(3) Probable.

**Beeswax.**—Given an average crop of honey in 1943, wax production will run close to one-half million pounds. Higher prices for the commodity are causing more careful salvaging of wax that would normally be wasted.

## MAPLE PRODUCTS

Making due allowance for weather and other uncontrollable factors, the production goal for maple products in 1943 should be all that can be produced in order to supplement supplies of cane and beet sugar. The strong domestic demand for maple products in 1942 was by far the heaviest in many years and is expected to continue because of the rationing of cane sugar and because many workers, who for many years had been unable to afford maple syrup, are now in a better position to do so. Likewise, the strong demand for maple sugar by the United States will probably continue.

### MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCTION IN CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

(Sugar expressed as syrup)

	Average 1936-40	1941	1942
	gals.	gals.	gals.
CANADA.....	2,722,200	2,276,400	3,250,600
Nova Scotia.....	10,800	8,900	14,900
New Brunswick.....	24,000	18,100	25,800
Quebec.....	2,142,700	1,874,400	2,626,200
Ontario.....	544,700	375,000	583,700

Uncontrollable factors make it impossible to forecast production in advance of the season. The weather conditions during the preceding summer and autumn, snowfall, and actual conditions during the sap season all influence the size of the crop. These factors control the amount of sugar manufactured and stored in the trees and roots. During the summer of 1942 there was an abundance of sunlight but possibly a deficiency in moisture. However, during the fall of 1942 there was an abundance of rainfall and given a heavy snowfall and suitable weather during the sap season the crop should at least be normal. The average over a period of years is approximately 2,800,000 gallons of syrup. Labour conditions may result in a reduction in the number of trees tapped and also interfere with the collection of sap but this condition is not likely to curtail production to a marked degree. Nor will the curtailment of manufacture of equipment make itself felt to any appreciable extent next year, although in subsequent years this factor will have to be taken into account.

### PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE OF MAPLE PRODUCTS

Calendar year	Production	Exports	Domestic disappearance
	gallons of syrup <sup>(1)</sup>		
Average 1936-40.....	2,722,200	723,800	1,998,400
1941.....	2,276,400	765,300	1,511,100
1942.....	3,250,600	(2)903,200	(2)2,346,900

(1) Ten pounds of sugar equivalent to one gallon of syrup.

(2) Nine months.

(3) Probable.

## WOOL

Canada at war requires, for clothing her members of the armed forces and her civilian population, approximately 125 million pounds of wool while food requirements reach  $45\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds of lamb and mutton.

Of the amount of wool mentioned Canada produced in 1942 nearly 13 million pounds of shorn wool and five million pounds of pulled wool, making a total production for the year of about 18 million pounds or approximately 14 per cent of her total requirements. It is, therefore, advisable that an effort be made to increase production of wool and build up a back log upon which the Nation may lean for supply in time of need.

In recognition of the advisability of a reserve supply of wool, Canadian sheep raisers with the aid of Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, added several thousands of ewes and ewe lambs to their existing flocks and many more sheep were reserved for use in newly established flocks.

The formulation of a program for increased wool production was the main object of the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa on April 15-16, 1942. At this Conference a goal was established of 1,000,000 more sheep by June 1, 1943. Provincial delegates agreed to carry out campaigns suited to their provinces in order to reach this goal. The Dominion Government agreed to assist by the payment of railway freight charges on the movement of female breeding stock and by loaning rams to farmers who are starting to raise new flocks.

Definite figures covering results of the effort referred to will not be known until after the marketing of the 1943 wool clip but it is estimated that a 30 per cent increase in the sheep population has been realized. Such increase will greatly augment the annual production of wool in Canada, and at the same time furnish the base from which an increased supply of lamb and mutton may be derived for future use.

In lamb and wool production a great amount of capital is not necessary for the building of suitable shelter for sheep, and the land used for grazing purposes is largely marginal, lower in value and more suitable for sheep than for other types of farm animals. In sheep raising labour is not a serious problem; the care and management of a flock of sheep, aside from shearing, may be handled by the young people—girls and boys, the women of the farm and the men of advanced years. Careful management of the flock is, however, essential to success. The health of the flock is important. Unhealthy sheep and lambs cannot produce maximum results in either wool or lamb production. Treatment if necessary is cheap, effective and easily administered. Nutrition plays an important part in successful sheep raising. Half-starved sheep become a liability not an asset.

## HORSES

The estimated horse population on farms in Canada at June 1, 1942, was 98.6 per cent of the 5-year average, 1936 to 1940, a slight increase being shown in the number of geldings and stock under 2 years, but decreases were shown in stallions and mares. As compared with the census of 1941, however, the number of young stock in 1942 shows a decrease, indicating a decline in the number of mares bred in 1940 and 1941.

In recent years the demand for horses for purposes other than for agriculture has largely disappeared. Horse power formerly used in construction work, lumbering and street transportation has been replaced by mechanical power, and the mechanization of farms has further limited the market for surplus horses. While the 5-year average farm value of all horses was \$69.00, the per head value in 1941 was \$60.00 as compared with \$63.00 in 1940. This reflects the decreased demand to which reference has already been made. Restrictions in the use of gasoline and rubber, necessitated by wartime requirements may reasonably be expected to increase the use of horses in agriculture, and in urban transportation to the extent that vehicles and harness are available.

Post-war requirements for horses in Canada or for foreign markets are difficult to estimate, but it is desirable that our present horse population should be maintained and that farmers should breed their best mares to the best stallions available and be in a position to supply any demands which may develop in the next few years. Even on highly-mechanized farms there is still much work which can be economically and efficiently performed by horse power.

NUMBERS OF HORSES ON FARMS, FARM VALUES, EXPORTS, WEST-EAST MOVEMENT AND TRACTOR SALES, 1936-40, 1941 AND 1942

	Averages 1936-40	1941	1942
<i>Numbers on farms—</i>			
Total, all horses.....No.	2,855,436	2,789,301	2,816,080
Stallions, 2 years and over.....“	22,370	20,233	20,480
Mares, 2 years and over.....“	1,288,732	1,209,690	1,227,900
Geldings, 2 years and over.....“	1,145,856	1,118,811	1,148,700
Colts and fillies, under 2 years.....“	398,476	440,567	419,000
Average farm value, all horses.....\$	69.00	60.00	1
Exports, horses.....No.	9,327	2,659	4,407 <sup>2</sup>
Movement, Western to Eastern Canada.....“	29,058	15,576	15,933 <sup>2</sup>
Tractor Sales, Western Canada.....“	8,589	11,746	1
Tractor Sales, Eastern Canada.....“	4,166	8,676	1

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

<sup>2</sup> To Oct. 31, 1942.

## OIL-BEARING SEEDS

### Flaxseed

The second estimate of acreage and production of flaxseed in 1942 placed the area planted at 1.5 million acres and the production at 15 million bushels. Compared with the average of the years 1936-40 acreage increased four-fold and production was more than eight times that of this base period, due, in part, to the increase of yield in 1942, which was almost twice that of the average during 1936-40.

The Fats and Oils Administrator has estimated that 9.5 million bushels will be required in Canada during 1943, utilized as follows:

Crushers.....	5,000,000 bushels
Seed and Miscellaneous.....	1,500,000 “
Stockpile.....	3,000,000 “
Total.....	9,500,000 “

### ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED 1936-43

ACREAGE						
Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	Canada (1)
Five-year average—						
1936-40.....	2,950	7,840	65,980	215,920	25,280	321,650
1941.....		11,800	170,000	681,000	131,000	996,500
1942.....		24,000	227,000	1,056,000	183,000	1,492,200
1943 Goal.....						1,492,200
PRODUCTION ('000 bushels)						
Five-year average—						
1936-40.....	28.3	71.6	462.0	1,013.0	211.8	1,782.4
1941.....		113.0	1,377.0	4,086.0	956.0	6,566.0
1942.....		262.0	2,000.0	10,500.0	2,200.0	14,991.0
1943 Goal.....						9,500.0

(1) Including British Columbia.



## Soybeans

Until 1942 the acreage devoted to soybeans in Canada was practically limited to Ontario. There were small patches in southern Manitoba, Quebec and British Columbia but insufficient to appear in official statistics. Consequently the historical data relate to the province of Ontario. In 1942, the acreage in this province was 41,490, with an estimated yield of about 870,000 bushels. Some 6,000 acres were planted to this crop in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. With the exception of the first mentioned province, yields were disappointing, mainly as a result of the use of unadapted varieties.

For 1943, it has been estimated that 90,000 acres will be planted to soybeans in the following areas:

Province	Acreage	Yield	Production
		bushels	bushels
Ontario.....	60,000	20	1,200,000
Quebec.....	10,000	20	200,000
Manitoba.....	20,000	15	300,000
Total.....	90,000	.....	1,700,000

This estimated acreage would not allow for any increase in the use of this crop for forage purposes or for local consumption by farmers but would allow for adequate seed for the 1944 crop. The Oils and Fats Administrator has estimated that 1,500,000 bushels of soybeans will be necessary to take care of Canada's requirements in 1943. This goal should be realized if the beans move from farms to the crushers in large quantities.

### ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF SOYBEANS IN ONTARIO 1936-42 AND OTHER PROVINCES 1942

	Acreage	Estimated yield
	acres	bushels
Five-year average—		
1936-40.....	9,902	217,884
1941.....	10,900	239,800
1942.....	41,490	871,290
1942		
Quebec.....	3,500	60,000
Manitoba.....	1,000	
Alberta.....	550	No
British Columbia.....	1,000	estimate

## Sunflower Seed

Sunflowers for seed have been grown almost exclusively in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Any increase in the production of this crop will take place in the Prairie Provinces as it is drought resistant and may be grown as a summer-fallow substitute. The Agricultural Supplies Board and the Experimental Farms have seed sufficient to plant about 70,000 acres of this crop, and it is believed that a guaranteed price of 5 cents a pound would draw out seed from seed dealers and other sources sufficient to plant 100,000 acres, which would yield about 70 million pounds of seed or 17 million pounds of oil. The requirements for sunflower seed as estimated by the Oils and Fats Administrator suggest a minimum of 100,000 acres to be planted to this crop in the Prairie Provinces, so that estimated production and requirements are in agreement.



## Rape Seed

The requirement of rape seed oil has been estimated at a 2 million pounds for Canada during 1943. This would involve the planting of 10,000 acres of land and the use of about 50 tons of seed. At the present time the latter is the limiting factor in reaching the objective of 2 million pounds of oil. There is, apparently, about 46,000 pounds of seed available which would take care of the planting of 5,000 acres to rape from which one million pounds of oil might be recovered.

## Consolidation

In the table which follows the various 1943 estimates for the oil-bearing crops have been brought together and totalled where possible and the changes in acreage compared with that of 1942.

### ESTIMATED AREA, PRODUCTION OF SEEDS AND PRODUCTION OF OIL FROM OIL-BEARING SEEDS 1943

(1944 Seed Requirements Deducted)

Crop	Area	Seed production	Oil production
	acres	bus.	lb.
Flaxseed <sup>(1)</sup> .....	1,500,000	9,500,000	90,000,000
Soybeans <sup>(2)</sup> .....	90,000	1,500,000	12,000,000
		lb.	
Sunflower seed <sup>(3)</sup> .....	100,000	69,300,000	17,325,000
Rape seed <sup>(4)</sup> .....	5,000	2,900,000	1,000,000
Total.....	1,695,000	.....	120,325,000

<sup>(1)</sup> Based on estimates of 6 bushels per acre, 5 million bushels crushed yielding 18 pounds of oil per bushel. <sup>(2)</sup> Based on estimates of 20 bushels to the acre, yielding 8 pounds of oil per bushel. <sup>(3)</sup> Based on estimates of 700 pounds of seed to the acre, 4 pounds of seed yielding 1 pound of oil. <sup>(4)</sup> Based on yield of 600 pounds per acre, oil extraction 33 1/3 per cent.

From this table and information on acreages for 1942 the increase in area planted to oil-bearing crops in 1943 will be about 147,000 acres. Of this less than five per cent will occur in the Eastern Provinces, about 95 per cent taking place in the Prairie Provinces where such a change will occur within the wheat reduction policy area.

## FIBRES

**Fibre Flax.**—The production and processing of fibre flax in Canada was almost negligible prior to 1939. With the outbreak of war steps were taken to increase production and processing capacity. By 1942 thirty-eight mills were producing line fibre and tow from the crop harvested from 47,000 acres. The British Ministry of Supply has indicated that Canadian acreage should, if possible, be increased to 75,000 acres.

### ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FIBRE FLAX 1939-43

Processing year	Acreage	No. of mills	Line fibre	Tow fibre
	acres	No.	tons	tons
1939-40.....	8,306	8	538	1,806
1940-41.....	20,275	16	1,020	1,499
1941-42.....	44,467	35	1,455	3,877
1942-43.....	47,070	38	2,312	6,419
1943-44 Goal.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....

## PERCENTAGE OF THE 1942-43 ACREAGE BY PROVINCES

	Per cent of total acreage
Ontario.....	36.6
Quebec.....	60.8
Manitoba.....	2.1
Alberta.....	0.3
British Columbia.....	0.2
Total.....	100.0

## SUGAR BEETS

In 1940 there were 82,200 acres planted to sugar beets in Canada from which 825,000 tons of beets were harvested. During 1941 and 1942 the acreage declined considerably, although in the latter year the area planted to sugar beets was larger than the average of the five years 1936-40. This reduction from 1940 was most severe in Ontario which dropped from 40,100 acres in 1940 to 20,700 in 1942. Probably the determining factor in this trend was a general awareness on the part of producers of the imminent labour shortage, but the tardiness in announcing prices for the 1942 crop may also have had a bearing on the situation.

It has been estimated that the sugar beet production of 1942, 700,000 tons, will produce about 200 million pounds of refined sugar or about one-fifth of Canada's normal consumption. The reserve stocks of cane sugar have been greatly reduced. It is therefore desirable that these supplies be supplemented to the largest extent possible by the production of beet sugar. The objective set by the Sugar Administration for 1943 is the maximum amount of beet sugar that Canada can produce. The full utilization of present processing and refining facilities will take care of a crop of average yield from about 90,000 acres of sugar beets. This suggests the goal which should be set for 1943. However, in view of the decline which has already occurred in acreage, it is doubtful that this objective can be reached even though the price of 1943 will not be less than that of 1942. Some additional support for the sugar beet price structure may be necessary if the producers are to compete for labour in a production drive of 90,000 acres.

## ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS 1936-43

Year	Ontario	Manitoba	Alberta	Canada
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Five-year average—				
1936-40.....	34,040	(1) 18,100	20,740	58,400
1941.....	30,100	16,800	23,800	70,700
1942.....	20,700	15,000	27,600	63,300
1943 Goal.....				90,000
PRODUCTION ('000 tons)				
Five-year average—				
1936-40.....	314	(1) 95	257	590
1941.....	322	92	297	712
1942.....	240	126	338	704
1943 Goal.....				909

(1) Single year 1940.

Based on beet sugar factory capacity the provincial distribution of the proposed 90,000 acres in 1943 would place 35,000 acres in Ontario, 30,000 in Alberta, 15,000 in Manitoba and 10,000 in Quebec.

In addition, information from the Central Experimental Farm indicates that Canada will produce in 1942 less than half the seed requirement for 1943. This is placed at 1.4 million pounds with perhaps 535 thousand pounds available from domestic sources. To plant 90,000 acres will necessitate the importation of seed from the United States.

## DRIED PEAS AND BEANS

The supply of dried peas and beans required in 1943 has been estimated at 2.3 million bushels. Based on 1942 acreages and the average yield during 1936-40 the production in 1943 would be considerably larger than this figure. In addition there is an anticipated surplus of dried beans from the 1941 and 1942 crops amounting to about 500,000 bushels. At the present time there is little hope of expansion for dried beans in the domestic market, and the important export market in the United Kingdom is lost to us while the shipping situation continues as at present.

### ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF DRIED PEAS AND BEANS IN CANADA 1943

	'000 bus.	'000 bus.	'000 bus.
<i>Dried beans—</i>			
Estimated production 1943.....	1,114		
Less seed for 60,000 acres 1944.....		180	
Less soybeans included in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.....		80	
Less culled beans fed.....		146	
Net supply.....			708
<i>Dried peas—</i>			
Estimated production 1943.....	1,415		
Less seed for 90,000 acres 1944.....		270	
Less canning peas included in production estimate.....		122	
Net supply.....			1,023
Carryover from 1941 and 1942 bean crop.....			500
Total supply of dried peas and beans 1943.....			2,231
Requirements.....			2,267

A further factor having a bearing on these crops is the expansion in the acreages of soybeans and sugar beets which has been asked for in 1943. This is of particular interest in Ontario where the bulk of the field beans are grown. The field bean growers have faced two years when prices were depressed by surpluses. Both soybeans and sugar beets have forward prices and good marketing expectations and these crops will probably look more promising to producers in 1943. For these reasons the objective for field beans in 1943 has been set at 61,200 acres, a reduction of 19,200 acres from 1942.

### ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FIELD BEANS 1936-43 (1)

#### ACREAGE

Year	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada (2)
<i>Five-year average—</i>						
1936-40.....	1,140	7,380	64,100	770	900	74,440
1941.....	2,000	13,900	94,100	2,000	1,000	113,000
1942.....	2,000	13,500	62,000	2,300	600	80,400
1943 Goal.....						61,200

#### PRODUCTION ('000 bushels)

<i>Five-year average—</i>						
1936-40.....	20	125	1,163	12	20	1,346
1941.....	39	227	1,581	26	24	1,897
1942.....	36	257	1,252	25	15	1,585
1943 Goal.....						1,114

(1) Includes an estimated 80,000 bushels of soybeans in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

(2) Including Saskatchewan.

The acreage for peas remains the same as in 1942 since there is a consistent demand for this product in Canada. The reduced acreage in beans and the same acreage in peas should, on the basis of the average yields of 1936-40, produce a net supply of about 2.2 million bushels of dried peas and beans. This production would meet the requirements for 1943.

# ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FIELD PEAS 1936-43 <sup>(1)</sup>

## ACREAGE

Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Five-year average—						
1936-40.....			(UNDER REVISION)			
1941.....	25,800	35,900	4,100	9,000	5,400	80,200
1942.....	27,000	34,000	6,700	16,000	6,400	90,100
1943 Goal.....						90,100

## PRODUCTION ('000 bushels)

Five-year average—						
1936-40.....			(UNDER REVISION)			
1941.....	415	560	82	135	127	1,319
1942.....	513	575	168	272	150	1,678
1943 Goal.....						1,414

(1) Includes canning and threshing peas except in Ontario and Quebec which are threshing only.

CORRECTION - MARCH 30, 1943.

Flaxseed 1943 Acreage Objective now 2,492,000  
acres, an increase of 1,000,000 acres or 67%  
over that acreage of 1942.

Wheat 1943 Acreage Objective now 17,648,000  
acres, a decrease of 3,938,000 acres or 18%  
as compared to 1942.













